



TASMANIAN

POCKET YEAR BOOK 1998



Tasmanian Pocket Year Book 1998

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*Cover photo: Sea-dragon photographed in
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general information

n.a.	not available
n.y.a.	not yet available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.p.	not available for separate publication (included in totals where applicable)
p	preliminary—figure or series subject to revision
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero

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Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of component items and totals.

For further information, contact ABS staff at:
200 Collins Street, Hobart.
Phone: (03) 6222 5800
Facsimile: (03) 6222 5995

preface

The *Tasmanian Pocket Year Book* is compiled to provide concise, useful and accurate information about Tasmania for the general reader.

State Government departments and other authoritative organisations have contributed information which we gratefully acknowledge.

For readers who need more detail than provided here, the Tasmanian Office of the ABS has extensive information about your area, the State and Australia. This information is available in statistical form in publications, on disk or as part of a tailored consultancy service.

Denis W. Rogers
Regional Director, Tasmania

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Hobart, August 1998

chronology

Aboriginal people first settled Tasmania when it was connected to the Australian mainland by a land bridge, the Bass Plain, over 35,000 years ago.

- 1642 Abel Tasman landed on the east coast naming his discovery Van Diemen's Land.
- 1772 Marion Du Fresne landed at Marion Bay.
- 1777 James Cook anchored in Adventure Bay.
- 1788 William Bligh anchored in Adventure Bay.
- 1798 Bass and Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land.
- 1803 First settlement at Risdon Cove by John Bowen.
- 1804 Sullivan's Cove settled by David Collins.
- 1806 Settlers moved from York Town to Launceston area.
- 1816 First issue of Hobart Town Gazette circulated.
- 1822 Penal settlement established at Macquarie Harbour.
- 1828 Martial law proclaimed against Aborigines.
- 1829 First settlement at Emu Bay (Burnie).
- 1830 Beginning of the 'Black Line' to round up Aborigines. Penal settlement of Port Arthur established.
- 1832 Maria Island closed as a penal settlement.
- 1833 Macquarie Harbour penal settlement closed.
- 1835 Van Diemen's Land divided into counties and parishes.
- 1842 Hobart made a city. Peak year for convict arrivals (5,329).
- 1853 Arrivals of last transported convicts.
- 1854 Passage of a Bill establishing responsible government.
- 1856 Name of Van Diemen's Land changed to Tasmania. Opening of new bi-cameral parliament with W.T.N. Champ as Tasmania's first Premier.
- 1868 Compulsory primary education.
- 1876 Main Line Railway opened for traffic.
- 1877 Port Arthur closed as a penal settlement.
- 1880 First telephone operated in Tasmania.
- 1892 Mount Lyell Mining Co. established.

- 1901 Proclamation of the Commonwealth. First elections held for Senate and House of Representatives. Population 172,475.
- 1903 Voting rights extended to women.
- 1905 First experiments in wireless telegraphy between Tasmania and the mainland.
- 1909 State's first Labor Government under John Earle.
- 1912 Disastrous fire at North Lyell mine, Queenstown.
- 1914 First aeroplane flight in Tasmania. Departure of first Tasmanian contingent to fight in Great War. Formation of Hydro-Electric Department.
- 1917 Establishment of Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon and a carbide works at Snug.
- 1919 First export of frozen meat.
- 1921 Population 213,780 (Census).
- 1922 Completion of Waddamana power station. Women became eligible for election to parliament.
- 1924 First superphosphate manufactured by Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon.
- 1929 Beginning of economic depression. Serious floods throughout the State.
- 1930 Export prices fell to half the 1928 level.
- 1932 Tasmanian, Joseph Lyons was sworn in as Prime Minister.
- 1934 Beginning of 35 years of continuous Labor Government with the election of the A.G. Ogilvie Ministry.
- 1936 Tasmania linked with Victoria by submarine cable.
- 1938 Paper mill using native hardwoods established at Burnie.
- 1939 Outbreak of World War II. Prime Minister Lyons died in office.
- 1940 Tasmanians sailed for Middle East with Australian 6th, 7th and 9th Divisions.
- 1941 Newsprint production began at Boyer. Tasmanians sailed for Malaya with Australian 8th Division.
- 1947 'Displaced persons' began to arrive from Europe. Population 257,078 (Census).
- 1948 Forty-hour week awarded to most workers.
- 1954 Foundation of the Metropolitan Transport Trust.
- 1955 Comalco aluminium plant at Bell Bay officially opened.
- 1959 *Princess of Tasmania* commenced roll-on roll-off ferry service, Melbourne to Devonport.

- 1960 Inland Fisheries Commission created. First Tasmanian television broadcast.
- 1964 Tasman Bridge opened. Hobart's water supply fluoridated.
- 1966 Decimal currency introduced. STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialling) introduced.
- 1967 On 7 February, bushfires in Southern Tasmania resulted in 62 deaths, over 1,000 houses destroyed, total property damage over \$25m.
- 1968 Capital punishment abolished.
- 1969 Centre Party-Liberal coalition government. Full bench of Federal Arbitration Commission granted equal pay to females performing equal work. Copper smelter at Mount Lyell closed.
- 1970 Introduction of daylight saving.
- 1971 APPM Ltd Wesley Vale paper plant opened. Population 390,413 (Census).
- 1973 The first legal casino in Australia, Wrest Point, officially opened. The \$121m Mersey-Forth HEC scheme officially opened.
- 1974 Workers under State Wages Board's awards granted four-weeks annual leave. Women under State Wages Board's determinations awarded equal pay. Gordon Dam completed.
- 1975 The Australian National Line ore carrier, *Lake Illawarra*, collided with the Tasman Bridge. Hotels allowed to open for Sunday trading.
- 1976 Sea cargo to and from Tasmania subsidised.
- 1977 Commonwealth Government confirmed Kingston as the site of Australia's new Antarctic Division Headquarters. Tasman Bridge re-opened.
- 1978 Tasmanian Railways came under full control of the Australian National Railways Commission. All regular passenger train services ceased.
- 1979 HEC released a report which recommended a \$1,360m power development scheme involving the Lower Gordon, Franklin and King rivers.
- 1981 A referendum supported the HEC power development Gordon-below-Franklin scheme. The Premier, Doug Lowe, deposed.
- 1982 The Liberal Party formed government in its own right for the first time in Tasmania. The World Heritage Commission listed Tasmania's South-West Wilderness Area. Despite the listing, the State Government commenced the Gordon-below-Franklin scheme.
- 1983 The Commonwealth Labor Govt intervened to stop the Gordon-below-Franklin Dam.
- 1986 The State Liberal Govt won a second term.

- 1987 The Commonwealth Govt's Helsham Inquiry was established to decide if the Lemonthyme and Southern forests were of World Heritage value.
- 1988 The Tasmanian Govt agreed to protect 80% of the Helsham Inquiry area, the Lemonthyme and Southern forest; the Commonwealth Govt agreed not to pursue World Heritage Listing and offered \$40m compensation.
- 1989 The State election resulted in a Labour-Green Accord.
- 1990 The World Rowing Championships were held at Lake Barrington.
- 1991 A 100 km/h maximum speed limit introduced for Tasmanian roads. Population 452,834 (Census).
- 1992 The Liberal Party won office in Tasmania.
- 1993 The number of local government councils was reduced from 46 to 29. Unemployment reached 13.4%. The *Spirit of Tasmania* replaced the *Abel Tasman* on the Bass Strait service.
- 1994 Local Govt elections in 18 councils were held by postal ballot. The Morling Report recommended no reduction in the number of members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Council.
- 1995 All-day Saturday shop trading was introduced. The bulk ore-carrier *Iron Baron* grounded off the mouth of the Tamar River. Unemployment fell to 10%. European Carp discovered in lakes Crescent and Sorell.
- 1996 On 28 April, 35 persons were killed and 21 persons were injured when a gunman fired at visitors, staff and residents in the Port Arthur area. The *Firearms Act 1996* provides for the possession, use, registration and licensing of firearms in Tasmania. Commonwealth-State inquiry into Tasmania's economy (Nixon Report). Tasmania's economic growth was 1.5% compared with 4.1% nationally. Tasmania's population from Census 1996 was 459,659.
- 1997 Tasmanian population begins to decline in number. The Local Government Board undertakes a controversial review of council boundaries. Regional Forest Agreement is signed. Hobart Aquatic Centre opens.
- 1998 The film *The Sound of One Hand Clapping* has world premiere in Hobart. Parliamentary reform sees reduction in number of House of Assembly members from 35 to 25. Legislative Council will reduce from 19 to 15 members over next 3 years.

Tasmania in brief

The State of Tasmania is a group of islands lying south of the the south-east corner of the Australian mainland.

The area of the State, including the smaller islands, is 68,049 km² or about 0.9% of the total area of Australia. It is separated from the mainland by Bass Strait, a shallow body of water with an average width of 240 kilometres. The remaining coastline is bounded by the Southern Ocean on the south and west and the Tasman Sea on the east. At its greatest length, Tasmania spans some 296 kilometres from north to south; at its greatest width, it is 315 kilometres from the eastern coast to the western coast.

CITIES

Hobart

Hobart, Tasmania's capital city, is in the south of the State, 20 kilometres from the mouth of the Derwent River. The city extends over both sides of the river, the western extent being bounded by Mount Wellington (1,269 metres).

It is the second oldest city in Australia, having been founded in 1804. There are many examples of early colonial architecture in Hobart, such as Australia's oldest theatre, the Theatre Royal, built in 1837 and still in use today. The growth of the city accelerated in the mid-nineteenth century as Hobart became a major whaling port and important ship-building centre. Today, its modern deepwater port can handle the largest ships, and there is a modern container terminal. Hobart has become a popular port for visiting luxury cruising ships.

Attractions around Hobart include the beautiful Botanical Gardens featuring a wide range of native and introduced flora; the Derwent River and surrounding beaches, which provide many recreational activities; Constitution

Dock, which plays host to hundreds of sailors who compete in the Sydney to Hobart and Westcoaster yacht races during the Christmas-New Year period; and Australia's first legal casino, Wrest Point.

Launceston

Launceston is situated at the head of the Tamar River at the confluence of the South and North Esk rivers. It was settled in 1806 and is Australia's third oldest city. Like Hobart, it has many historical buildings and places of interest. The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery houses a notable collection of historical and contemporary artwork.

Launceston possesses some particularly attractive parks and gardens dating from the Victorian and Edwardian eras. The City Park, Princes Square and the Gorge Reserve have some fine examples of the architecture of these periods.

Glenorchy

Glenorchy, proclaimed a city in 1964, consists mainly of residential areas, business and light industry. The Bowen Bridge across the Derwent provides a direct link between Glenorchy and the Eastern Shore.

Devonport

Devonport gained city status in 1981 to become the first city on the North-West Coast. The Bass Strait passenger ferry terminal is located at Devonport, hence the common description of the city as 'The Gateway to Tasmania'.

Visitors can see the steam locomotive collection running on the Don Railway, swim at The Bluff, or simply tour the surrounding countryside taking in the many scenic attractions of the North-West Coast.

Burnie

Burnie became Tasmania's fifth city in 1988. Situated on Emu Bay, it is a deepwater port that

has grown to be Tasmania's largest port in terms of revenue tonnes.

Clarence

Clarence obtained city status in 1988. Situated on the eastern shore of the Derwent River it forms part of the Hobart metropolitan area. The population of Clarence has increased steadily over many years and consists mainly of residential areas, retail businesses and community support services.

REGIONS

South

Southern Tasmania is dotted with historic townships, for example, Richmond, New Norfolk and Hamilton, all of which retain enough of their original features to allow the visitor a glimpse of the conditions under which the early settlers existed. Richmond in particular remains a model example of the early penal outstation, with its gaol, renowned bridge and churches.

The rugged coastline and rock formations of the Tasman Peninsula provide spectacular scenery for travellers on the road from Hobart to Port Arthur, a former penal settlement. The remaining convict buildings include the impressive remains of the never-consecrated church, and the model prison and penitentiary, which portray the severity of the convict era of Tasmania's history.

Orchard fruit, mainly apples and pears, as well as berry fruit, are grown in the south for both local consumption and export chiefly to Asian markets.

Industries in the southern area include the Cadbury Schweppes cocoa and confectionery factory at Claremont, Pasminco Metals-EZ at Risdon, the Australian Newsprint Mills at Boyer, Textile Industries Australia, Blundstone footwear, International Catamarans and the Cascade Brewery, established in 1824, the oldest brewery still in operation in Australia.

East Coast

A popular holiday destination, the East Coast features miles of white beaches with excellent surf, as well as many other places of interest. Freycinet Peninsula, the Blow Hole at Bicheno and Maria Island are all easily accessible to tourists.

A variety of fishing activities is based in the ports of St Helens and Bicheno. Catches include crayfish (Southern Rock Lobster) and abalone.

North-East

The rich soil of this area provides good land for farming, an activity important to the State's economy. Beef and dairy cattle, wool sheep and prime lambs are run here. Vegetables, grown mainly for processing, are a significant component of the region's agriculture. A wide variety of crops is grown, and the Department of Defence has an experimental establishment in Scottsdale to investigate ways of processing and packaging produce for use by troops in the field. Hop growing is also an important commercial activity.

North

Northern Tasmania's varied attractions include the lavender farm at Nabowla, the gold mine ruins at Beaconsfield, the Ben Lomond ski fields and the colonial villages of Evandale and Hadspen.

Entally House, at Hadspen, and Clarendon, at Nile, are two of the finest restored homesteads in Australia. A number of vineyards have been established in recent years at Pipers Brook and along the banks of the Tamar River.

Industries include the aluminium smelter and refinery Comalco, at George Town, the alloy producer BHP TEMCO and J.Boag & Son Brewing (Launceston). Woodchip production and timber processing are also important.

North-West

The fertile, deep red volcanic loams and lush pastures of this region are ideal for vegetable growing and dairy farming. Vegetable processing factories (Simplot and McCain Foods) and milk processing factories (United Milk Tasmania and Lactos cheesemakers) were established on the coast to process the large quantities of vegetables and milk produced. Some farmers engage in pig and sheep farming and others have turned to poppy farming to provide oil for pharmaceutical preparations.

Manufacturing is dominated by forest-based industries with Australian Paper Tasmania, which has mills at Burnie and Wesley Vale, producing a major share of Australia's fine printing and writing papers, magazine papers and coated papers. Cement is produced at Railton. At Devonport there are Australian Weaving Mills (producing towels) and Tascot Templeton Carpets.

Beaches at Boat Harbour, Ulverstone and Port Sorell, as well as Sisters and Turners Beaches, are ideal holiday spots and surfing beaches. The historical village of Stanley is noted for its unusual geographical feature, The Nut. The Lake Barrington rowing course, of international standard, is a popular recreational asset.

West

Dense forests and lofty mountain ranges are typical of this rugged region, with windswept beaches, wild rivers and moonscape hills making the west vastly different from any other Tasmanian region.

Strahan, on Macquarie Harbour, is the starting point for cruises to the Gordon River, which winds deep into the dense forests of the South-West.

Mining is the predominant industry of this area, with zinc being mined at Rosebery, tin at Renison Bell and copper at Mt Lyell.

South-West

Much of this isolated region is inaccessible and uninhabited. It contains spectacular scenery and the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area has been listed by the World Heritage Commission. Dense rainforest, horizontal scrub, wild rivers, rapids and ravines, unpredictable weather, walking tracks and rugged mountains can be tackled only by experienced bushwalkers. Chalets and cabins have been erected in the more accessible areas to cater for bushwalkers.

Central Lakes Area

In this mountainous area many rivers have been harnessed and new lakes created to produce electricity for the State's power grid. Trout-fishing is popular in the area and many record catches have been reported.

Midlands

Early pioneers surveyed a road through the Midlands to link Hobart and Launceston; today, the road provides a comfortable 2-2½ hour journey between the two cities.

Sheep farming mainly for wool, is the principal agricultural activity of the region, with some beef cattle grazing also being undertaken. Throughout the Midlands there are historical villages with old roadside inns, cottages and churches. The most notable towns are Oatlands, Tunbridge, Ross and Campbell Town.

King and Flinders Islands

Situated in Bass Strait, these islands are rich in marine life (e.g. crayfish, abalone, mullet and salmon) and bird life (e.g. muttonbird, duck, quail and pheasant) and have prosperous beef and dairy industries. The unpredictable weather and vicious storms often experienced in Bass Strait have resulted in many ships being lost in the area. King Island is virtually ringed by shipwrecks.

Road distances between major Tasmanian centres (kilometres)

	<i>Burnie</i>	<i>Campbell Town</i>	<i>Devonport</i>	<i>George Town</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Huonville</i>	<i>Launceston</i>	<i>Port Arthur</i>	<i>Queenstown</i>	<i>St Helens</i>	<i>Scottsdale</i>	<i>Smithton</i>	<i>Strahan</i>	<i>Swansea</i>	<i>Ulverstone</i>
Burnie	—	198	49	153	326	364	148	403	182	293	213	86	196	266	30
Campbell Town	198	—	148	117	131	169	67	206	268	121	130	281	308	68	168
Devonport	49	148	—	104	279	317	100	353	229	247	163	135	245	216	19
George Town	153	117	104	—	248	286	50	323	333	175	76	239	349	185	123
Hobart	326	131	279	248	—	38	198	99	256	251	253	412	296	136	297
Huonville	364	169	317	286	38	—	236	137	294	289	291	450	334	175	335
Launceston	148	67	100	50	198	236	—	271	254	165	63	233	294	136	119
Port Arthur	403	206	353	323	99	137	271	—	358	306	335	489	398	183	373
Queenstown	182	268	229	333	256	294	254	358	—	366	316	254	40	324	212
St Helens	293	121	247	175	251	289	165	306	366	—	99	379	406	123	264
Scottsdale	213	130	163	76	253	291	63	335	316	99	—	298	356	198	182
Smithton	86	281	135	239	412	450	233	489	254	379	298	—	268	349	116
Strahan	196	308	245	349	296	334	294	398	40	406	356	268	—	364	226
Swansea	266	68	216	185	136	175	136	183	324	123	198	349	364	—	236
Ulverstone	30	168	19	123	297	335	119	373	212	264	182	116	226	236	—

(Source: The Royal Automobile Club of Tasmania Touring Map of Tasmania)

physical features

<i>Islands</i>	<i>Area (km²)</i>
Bruny	355
Cape Barren	462
Clarke	82
Flinders	1 341
Hunter	71
King	1 094
Macquarie	123
Maria	101
Robbins	99
Schouten	28
Three Hummock	70
Other islands	137
Mainland Tasmania	64 086
Total Tasmania	68 049

<i>Mountains</i>	<i>Height (m)</i>
Mt Ossa	1 617
Legges Tor	1 573
Barn Bluff	1 559
Mt Pelion West	1 560
Cradle Mountain	1 545
Stacks Bluff	1 527
Mt Massif	1 514
Mt Geryon	1 510

<i>Lakes</i>	<i>Area (km²)</i>
Lake Gordon ¹	280
Lake Pedder ²	250
Great Lake ³	161
Arthurs Lake ³	64
Lake Sorell ³	53
Lake Burbury ¹	52

<i>Rivers</i>	<i>Length (km)</i>
South Esk	214
Derwent	187
Gordon	181
Arthur	179
Huon	169
Mersey	160
Franklin	120
Pieman	97
North Esk	86

¹ Man-made.

² Man-made—inundated the much smaller natural Lake Pedder.

³ Natural lake enlarged by dam(s).

(Source: 1:250,000 topographic maps, Land Information Bureau, Department of Environment and Land Management)

Tasmania's National Parks

<i>Name</i>	<i>Area (ha)</i>	<i>Effective gazetted date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
Asbestos Range	4 349	07 July 1976	North coast	Coastal heathland
Ben Lomond	16 527	23 July 1947	North-east	Alpine, skifields
Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair ¹	161 108	16 May 1922	West central	Mountains, lakes
Douglas Apsley	16 080	27 December 1989	East coast	Dry sclerophyll forest
Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers ¹	440 961	03 May 1939	South-west	Wilderness, rivers
Freycinet	11 930	29 August 1916	East coast	Coastal, granite
Hartz Mountains ¹	7 140	24 May 1939	South	Mountains, forest
Maria Island	11 550	14 June 1972	East coast	Wildlife, historic
Mole Creek Karst	1 345	14 December 1996	Central North	Caves, karst landscape
Mount Field	16 265	29 August 1916	South central	Alpine skifields
Mount William	13 899	03 October 1973	North-east	Coastal, wildlife
Rocky Cape	3 064	21 June 1967	North-west	Coastal heath
South Bruny	5 059	01 October 1997	South-east	Coastal heath
Southwest ¹	608 298	24 October 1951	South-west	Rugged wilderness
Strzelecki	4 215	15 March 1967	Flinders Island	Mountains, coastal
Walls of Jerusalem ¹	51 800	24 June 1981	West central	Alpine plateau

¹ Constitute the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, together with Devils Gullet, Liffey Falls (part) and State reserves, Macquarie Harbour Historic Site, Farm Cove Game Reserve, Adamsfield, Central Plateau and Marble Hill Conservation Areas, Maxwell River and Wargata Mina Protected sites, three Forest Reserves on the Great Western Tiers and areas of HEC and private land as of May 1992.

(Source: Department of Environment and Land Management, Parks and Wildlife Service)

national parks & state reserves

Three broad reserve categories are provided for in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*:

1. Conservation Areas are areas of predominantly unmodified natural systems for the protection and maintenance of biophysical and cultural heritage while providing potential for sustainable resource exploitation. They can be on any land tenure type (e.g. private or Crown) and are set aside to fulfil particular wildlife objectives or are large general management areas (e.g. Southwest Conservation Area). Mutton Bird Reserves are another type of Conservation Area, allowing mutton birding.

2. State Reserves have much greater protection.

- National Parks (e.g. Maria Island, Mount Field) have high conservation, scenic and recreational values and, in general, are greater than 4 000 ha in area.
- Nature Reserves (e.g. Macquarie Is., Dismal Swamp) are managed primarily for the preservation of natural features. Public use is generally not encouraged.
- Historic Sites (e.g. Entally House, the Shot Tower) involve places or structures of European historic significance.
- Aboriginal Sites (e.g. Mt Cameron West, Sundown Point) are places of prehistoric significance. Protected Sites can also be created under the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*.
- State Reserves (e.g. Hastings Caves) are small areas of high natural value providing for ecologically sustainable recreation.

3. Game Reserves are areas where one or more species of wildlife can be taken (e.g. Bruny Island Neck). They are virtually nature reserves in which limited sustainable hunting, with permits, is allowed.

world heritage area

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, which comprises about 20% of the State (1,383,865 hectares), is essentially wild, natural country in central and south-western Tasmania. It was jointly nominated for World Heritage Listing by the Commonwealth and State Governments in September 1989 and inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO in December 1989.

Within the World Heritage Area are rare and ancient plants, very tall eucalypt forests, distinctive and uncommon animals, important alpine and sub-alpine areas, karst and glacial features and scenery of sweeping grandeur and intimate beauty. There are also extensive cave systems, ice age Aboriginal cave-art sites and sites of European cultural significance.

***Reserved land managed by the
Dept of Environment & Land Management,
1 January 1998***

	No.	Area (ha)
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i>		
National Parks	16	1 373 213
State Reserves	49	18 142
Nature Reserves	54	44 776
Historic Sites	29	16 065
Aboriginal Sites	3	713
Game Reserves	11	11 634
Conservation Areas	65	150 810
Muttonbird Reserves	3	8 466
<i>Historic Shipwrecks Act 1975</i>		
Tasmanian Hist. Shipwrecks	10	—
<i>Aboriginal Relics Act 1975</i>		
Protected Archaeological Sites	5	1 428
<i>Crown Lands Act 1976</i>		
Protected Areas	4	202 925
State Recreation Areas	18	6 365
Coastal, River and Lakeside and other Reserves	55	7 047

flora

Tasmania's climate is generally conducive to the development of forests. In the higher rainfall areas of the central highlands and the west, rainforest predominates, although treeless habitats are frequent on water-logged soils and frost hollows. This is in contrast with the drier, more open eucalypt forests of the east. Exposed mountain summits contain treeless areas of alpine moorland, heath and bog, with alpine plants resistant to heavy frosts, waterlogging, snow and cold winds.

Of the 1,600 or so flowering plants native to Tasmania about 320 are unique (endemic) to Tasmania. Many of the endemic species are found in Tasmania's rich alpine flora (where up to 40% of the flora is endemic). Rainforests are another haven for Tasmania's endemic species. However, overall, Tasmania's flora is closely related to that of mainland Australia.

Links with the ancient floras of the southern continents are also evident in Tasmania's flora. For example, the southern beeches (*Nothofagus* spp.) are still present as scattered forests in Australasia and South America. In Tasmania, Myrtle Beech is a dominant rainforest tree and Deciduous Beech is a subalpine shrub. Beech fossil pollen records in these areas and in Antarctica extend back to the age of the dinosaurs. Other plants with affinities to southern continents include heaths, Leatherwood, Tasmanian Native Laurel, *Bauera* and Horizontal Scrub. Tasmania has no endemic plant families.

Characteristic Tasmanian plants include:

- Button Grass, which grows extensively on wet infertile peats, mainly in the west and south of the State. Button Grass is a tussock-like sedge with conspicuous, spherical fruiting-heads on long stems;

- native conifers, present within rainforest and alpine communities that have not been burnt. King Billy Pines and Pencil Pines occasionally also form forests up to 30 metres in height in elevated valleys and on subalpine plateaux respectively. They can reach ages of over 1,000 years;
- Horizontal, a rainforest plant with an unusual growth form. While these trees sometimes grow erect to a height of 15 metres or more, typically slender saplings 8-9 metres high arch back towards the ground. Many erect branches arise from an almost horizontal trunk and these in turn bend over, interlacing with each other and with branches of adjacent trees. In this way dense and springy platforms form, often at a considerable height above the ground; and
- cushion plants, which are common in Tasmanian alpine vegetation. Tasmania has five species of woody shrubs that form compact mounds: *Pterygopappus lawrencii*; *Donatia novae-zelandiae*; *Dracophyllum minimum*; *Phyllachne colensoi*; *Abrotanella forsterioides*. This plant community closely resembles those found in comparable habitats in New Zealand and South America. The species of *Donatia* and of *Phyllachne* are common to Tasmania and New Zealand. As the cushion plants grow, they form a mosaic which has a continuous surface. These plants serve as seed beds for others; the white-flowered Sundew is often conspicuous and the endemic plantain, *Plantago gunnii*, is confined to this habitat. However, a cushion plant does not continue to expand indefinitely; after a time it dies in the centre allowing the establishment of other plants.

fauna

The separation of Tasmania from the Australian mainland after the last Ice Age, some 12,000 years ago, has allowed the Tasmanian fauna to evolve in isolation and has protected it from threats, such as foxes and dingoes, that have contributed to the extinction of species on mainland Australia. Many species such as the Green Rosella, Golden Galaxias, Pedra Branca Skink and Moss Froglet evolved in Tasmania. Some such as the Bettong, Eastern Quoll and Pademelon are now restricted to Tasmania after disappearing within the last 100 years from southeastern Australia. Others, for example the Eastern Barred Bandicoot, Spotted-tailed Quoll and Ground Parrot, are under threat on the mainland but are relatively secure in Tasmania.

Mammals

Tasmania has 35 species of native terrestrial mammals, of which two are monotremes (Echidna and Platypus), 19 are marsupials (wallabies, wombats, devils etc.) and 14 are eutherians (rodents and bats). Six species and 14 subspecies are endemic to the island State; hence nearly 60% of terrestrial mammals are uniquely Tasmanian. Two species, the Thylacine (probably extinct) and the New Holland Mouse (rare), are listed in Tasmania's *Threatened Species Protection Act* 1995. The remaining species are relatively secure in Tasmania.

Birds

There are 256 species of non-marine birds and 74 marine birds recorded from Tasmania. One of these, the Short-tailed Shearwater is Australia's most abundant seabird. Twelve of these species are endemic, such as the Dusky Robin, Black Currawong, Yellow Wattlebird (world's largest honeyeater) and the Tasmanian Native Hen (one of Australia's few flightless birds). There are 25 endemic subspecies. A total

of 25 species are listed as threatened including the Orange-bellied Parrot, Forty-spotted Pardalote and the Wandering Albatross. One species, the King Island Emu, and three subspecies, the Tasmanian Emu, the Macquarie Island Buff-banded Rail and the Macquarie Island Parakeet are extinct.

Reptiles

Tasmania has 21 species of native terrestrial reptiles of which 3 are snakes (all venomous) and the remainder lizards. Six lizards are endemic including 3 alpine snow skinks.

Amphibians

Tasmania has 11 native species of amphibians of which 3 are endemic species. They are the Tasmanian Froglet, the Tasmanian Tree Frog and the recently discovered Moss Froglet.

Fish

Tasmania has 44 species of native freshwater fish and in excess of 500 species of marine fish. Of the freshwater fish, 17 species are endemic most of which belong to the family Galaxiidae. Tasmania is recognised as the centre of diversity for present day galaxiids. Endemic species include the Golden Galaxias, the Swamp Galaxias and Tasmanian Mudfish. Six species are listed as threatened including the Pedder Galaxias, arguably Australia's most endangered fish species. Other threatened species include the Swan Galaxias, the Clarence Galaxias, the Saddled Galaxias and the Spotted Handfish.

Invertebrates

There are thousands of invertebrate species in Tasmania. Endemism is high in rain forests, caves and alpine environments, and also among forest litter and freshwater habitats. The Tasmanian invertebrate fauna is rich in primitive groups of world heritage significance.

climate

TEMPERATURE

Tasmania enjoys for the most part a 'temperate maritime' climate. The normal daily temperature range close to the coast is around 7°C but can be double that inland. The highest temperature recorded in the State is 40.8°C, at Hobart in January 1976 and Bushy Park in December 1945. The lowest temperature on record is -13.0°C at Tarraleah, Butlers Gorge and Shannon in June 1983.

RAINFALL

The interaction of airstream and topography is the main factor governing rainfall in Tasmania, and this causes a marked variation in rainfall across the State. Annual averages are less than 600mm in the Midlands, around 800mm on the North-west Coast, 1500mm in the North-east Highlands and also on the west coastal strip, but over 3500mm in some parts of the mountainous west. Rainfall is less reliable over the eastern half of the State than the west.

WIND

The mid-latitude westerlies, the 'Roaring Forties', affect Tasmania directly. The greatest strength and persistence of these winds occurs during late winter and early spring. In the summer, when the westerlies are weak, afternoon sea breezes become predominant in coastal areas.

SUNSHINE

At Tasmania's latitude there is a marked change in day length from summer to winter. In midsummer there can be over 15 hours of bright sunlight (plus an extended twilight), but in midwinter the maximum is only about 9 hours. In practice, cloud, rain and nearby hills will reduce the amount of bright sunshine on most days.

Rainfall, selected locations, Tasmania

<i>District</i>	<i>1995 mm</i>	<i>1996 mm</i>	<i>1997 mm</i>	<i>Mean¹ mm</i>
Burnie	947	1 121	725	987
Bushy Park	550	728	503	601
Currie Airt	n.a.	980	712	n.a.
Flinders Island	629	745	435	780
Hobart	642	750	542	586
Launc. Airt	677	800	492	660
Liawenee	941	1 427	966	n.a.
Macquarie Island	973	984	888	906
Queenstown	2 552	3 304	2 484	2 468
Scottsdale	924	1 131	816	n.a.
Strathgordon	2 460	3 066	2 608	n.a.
Swansea	752	558	364	572

¹ Averaged over the period 1961–90.

(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

Temperature and rainfall, Hobart¹

<i>Months</i>	<i>Temperature</i>				<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mean</i>
	<i>Maximum</i>		<i>Minimum</i>		<i>rain-</i>	<i>rain</i>
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>fall</i>	<i>days</i>
	<i>°C</i>	<i>°C</i>	<i>°C</i>	<i>°C</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>no.</i>
Jan	21.5	40.8	11.8	4.5	49	11
Feb	21.6	39.3	11.9	3.4	40	9
Mar	20.1	37.3	10.7	1.5	46	11
Apr	17.3	30.6	8.9	0.7	53	12
May	14.3	25.7	6.9	-0.7	48	13
June	11.9	20.1	5.1	-2.8	54	14
July	11.6	21.0	4.5	-2.8	54	15
Aug	12.9	24.5	5.2	-1.8	53	15
Sept	15.0	31.0	6.3	-0.4	52	15
Oct	16.9	34.6	7.7	0.6	63	16
Nov	18.6	36.8	9.2	0.3	55	14
Dec	20.2	38.9	10.7	3.4	58	13
Year	16.8	40.8	8.2	-2.8	623	161

¹ Averaged over the period 1961–90.

(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

government

On 1 January 1901, Tasmania with the other Australian colonies of Britain became a federation of six States: the Commonwealth of Australia.

Government in all States is exercised in three jurisdictions: *Commonwealth Government*, with powers derived from a written constitution and centred in Canberra; *State Government*, with residual powers (powers not reserved for the Commonwealth), which in Tasmania is centred in Hobart, and *local government* with authority derived from State Acts and operating in Tasmania in 23 municipalities and six cities.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Senate: Tasmanian members (at 6 May 1998)

<i>Member</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Term expires</i>
Abetz, E.	Liberal	1999
Brown, R.J.	Tas. Greens	2002
Calvert, P.H.	Liberal	2002
Denman, K.	ALP	1999
Gibson, B.	Liberal	1999
Harradine, R.W.B.	Independent	1999
Mackay, S.M.	ALP	2002
Murphy, S.	ALP	1999
Newman, J.	Liberal	2002
O'Brien, K.	ALP	1999
Sherry, N.J.	ALP	2002
Watson, J.O.W.	Liberal	2002

House of Representatives: Tasmanian members (at 6 May 1998)

<i>Member</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Electorate</i>
Adams, D.	ALP	Lyons
Kerr, D.J.C.	ALP	Denison
Miles, C.G.	Liberal	Braddon
Quick, H.	ALP	Franklin
Smith, W.L.	Liberal	Bass

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT

GOVERNOR

The Hon. Sir Guy Green, AC, KBE

MINISTRY (as at 30 May 1998)

The Hon. A.M. (Tony) Rundle, MHA

Premier and Treasurer

Minister—State Development

The Hon. Sue Napier, MHA

Deputy Premier

Minister—Education and Vocational Training

Minister—the Arts, Sport and Recreation

The Hon. R.J. (John) Beswick, MHA

Minister—Police and Public Safety

Minister—Forests

Minister—Mines

The Hon. W.B. (Bill) Bonde, MHA

Minister—Primary Industry & Fisheries

Minister—Racing

The Hon. T.J. (John) Cleary, MHA

Minister—Transport

Minister—Energy

Minister—Inland Fisheries

The Hon. R. (Ron) Cornish, MHA

Minister—Finance

Minister—Public Sector Administration

Minister—Industrial Relations

Leader for the Government

in the House of Assembly

Chairman of Budget Committee

The Hon. R.J. (Ray) Groom, MHA

Attorney-General

Minister—Justice

Minister—Tourism

Minister—Workplace Standards

The Hon. P.C.L. (Peter) Hodgman, MHA

Minister—Environment and Land Management

The Hon. P.C. (Peter) McKay, MLC

Minister—Community and Health Services

The Hon. D.E. (Denise) Swan, MHA

Minister—Community Development

Minister—Local Government

Minister—Aboriginal Affairs

Minister—Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs

Minister—the Status of Women

Tasmania has a bicameral parliament. The majority party in the House of Assembly (Lower House) forms the government while the Legislative Council (Upper House) is the house of review.

Legislative Council

19 members

19 single-member electorates

Term: six years

Three members retire each year except in every sixth year (1995, 2001 etc.) when four retire. Voting for the Council is compulsory. All persons over the age of 18 are eligible to vote provided they have resided in Tasmania for six months; they are Australian citizens, or natural born or naturalised British subjects on the electoral roll at 25 January 1984; and their name is on the electoral roll for a Council division.

Legislative Council members¹ (at 30 May 1998)

<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Term expires</i>
Buckingham	Crean, The Hon. D.M. (ALP)	1998
Cornwall	Bailey, The Hon. R.F. (Ind.)	2002
Derwent	Aird, The Hon. M.A. (ALP)	2003
Emu Bay	Hiscutt, The Hon. D.M. (Ind.)	2001
Hobart	Parkinson, The Hon. D.J. (ALP)	2000
Huon	Harriss, The Hon. A.P. (Ind.)	2002
Launceston	Wing, The Hon. D.G. (Ind.)	2000
Leven	Smith, The Hon. S.L. (Ind.)	2002
Macquarie	Shaw, The Hon. G.A. (Ind.)	1998
Mersey	Squibb, The Hon. G.B. (Ind.)	2003
Monmouth	Wilson, The Hon. S.J. (Ind.)	1999
Murchison	Schulze, The Hon. P.R. (Ind.) & Fletcher, The Hon. A.W. (Ind.)	2000 1999
Newdegate	Ginn, The Hon. R.W. (Ind.)	1999
Pembroke	McKay, The Hon. P.C. (Lib.)	2001
Q'borough	Wilkinson, The Hon. J.S. (Ind.)	2001
Rumney	Vacant	2000
Roland	Loone, The Hon. J.A. (Ind.)	2001
South Esk	Ratray, The Hon. C.L. (Ind.)	1998
W'morland	Smith, The Hon. S.J. (Ind. ALP)	2003

¹ See transitional arrangements for Members of the *Council Constitution (Legislative Council) Special Provisions (No. 2) 1997*.

House of Assembly

35 members

five seven-member electorates

Term: four years

Tasmania uses the Hare-Clark system (i.e. proportional representation by the single transferable vote) in elections for the Assembly. The legal voting age is 18 years and over. Electors must vote one to seven but can show further preferences if they desire. Voting is compulsory.

A State election held in February 1996 saw the election of 16 Liberals, 14 Labor members, four Tasmanian Greens and one Independent member.

House of Assembly members

(at 30 May 1998)

<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Party</i>
Bass	Benneworth, A.J.	Liberal
	Beswick, The Hon. R.J.	Liberal
	Cox, J.G.	ALP
	James, G.H.	ALP
	Madill, The Hon. F.L.	Liberal
	Napier, The Hon. S.D.	Liberal
	Patmore, The Hon. P.J.	ALP
Braddon	Best, B.R.	ALP
	Bonde, The Hon. W.B.	Liberal
	Cains, C.S.	Liberal
	Cornish, The Hon. R.	Liberal
	Gard, M.S.	ALP
	Hollister, D.L.	Tas. Greens
	Rundle, The Hon. A.M.	Liberal
Denison	Bacon, J.A.	ALP
	Cheek, R.R.	Liberal
	Groom, The Hon. R.J.	Liberal
	Hodgman, The Hon. W.M.	Liberal
	Jackson, The Hon. J.L.	ALP
	Putt, M.A.	Tas. Greens
	White, The Hon. J.C.	ALP
Franklin	Bladel, The Hon. F.M.	ALP
	Cleary, The Hon. T.J.	Liberal
	Foley, M.B.	Tas. Greens
	Goodluck, B.J.	Independent
	Hodgman, The Hon. P.C.L.	Liberal
	Lennon, P.A.	ALP
	Wriedt, P.C.	ALP
Lyons	Giddings, L.T.	ALP
	Hidding, M.T.	Liberal
	Llewellyn, The Hon. D.E.	ALP
	Mainwaring, R.G.	Liberal
	Milne, C.A.	Tas. Greens
	Polley, The Hon. M.R.	ALP
	Swan, The Hon. D.E.	Liberal

Leader of the Opposition: J.A. Bacon

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local government in Tasmania is administered by the councils of 23 municipalities and 6 cities (Hobart, Launceston, Glenorchy, Devonport, Burnie and Clarence).

They provide services such as garbage and waste disposal facilities, roads and footpaths, drainage, health inspection, parks, recreation facilities, gardens, cemeteries and community centres as well as water supply and sewerage.

Mayors (at 30 May 1998)

<i>Council</i>	<i>Mayor</i>
Break O'Day	Cr Robert Legge
Brighton	Cr Tony Foster
Burnie City	Ald. Steven Kons
Central Coast	Cr Sue Smith
Central Highlands	Cr Geoff Ashton-Jones
Circular Head	Cr Ross Hine
Clarence City	Ald. Cathy Edwards
Derwent Valley	vacant
Devonport City	Ald. Geoff Squibb, MLC
Dorset	Cr Peter Partridge
Flinders	Cr Lynn Mason
George Town	Cr Lawrence Archer
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	Cr E.A. (Bill) Bailey
Glenorchy City	Ald. Terry Martin
Hobart City	Ald. John Freeman
Huon Valley	Cr Greg Norris
Kentish	Cr Lawrence Connors
Kingborough	Cr Reg S. Gee
King Island	Cr Vernon Philbey
Latrobe	Cr Bert Campbell
Launceston City	Ald. John Lees
Meander Valley	Cr Greg Hall
Northern Midlands	Cr Kenneth von Bibra
Sorell	Cr Carmel Torenus
Southern Midlands	Cr Colin Howlett
Tasman	Cr Neil Noye
Waratah/Wynyard	Cr Cyril Dixon
West Coast	Cr Murray Waller
West Tamar	Cr Trevor Roach

public finance

Government finance statistics provide a measure of the economic impact of the three levels of government (Commonwealth, State and local) on the rest of the economy.

A distinction is made between general government enterprises and public trading enterprises. General government enterprises operate outside the normal market place, and may provide goods and services significantly below the cost of production. Major sources of revenue for State Government enterprises are Commonwealth grants and State taxes. Public trading enterprises (e.g. the HEC) produce goods and services for sale in the market place, with the intention of recovering all or most of their operating costs through charges.

State Government returned a \$60 million surplus in 1996-97, allowing further reduction in net indebtedness. Growth in current outlays (\$86 million) was offset by a fall in capital outlays (\$36 million) and growth in revenue (\$49 million), resulting in a similar surplus to 1995-96. Of total outlays, the main components were interest (20%), education (21%) and health (16%). Commonwealth grants made up 50% of revenue, and taxes, fees and fines made up 30%.

Local government returned a deficit of \$9million in 1996-97, following a surplus of \$4million in 1995-96. This resulted from growth in both current and capital outlays while revenue remain relatively stable. Construction of the Hobart Aquatic Centre contributed significantly to the growth in outlays.

State Government finance, Tasmania (\$m)

<i>Economic transactions</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>
Current outlays		
Final consumption expenditure	1 281	1 371
Interest payments	483	475
Subsidies to public trading enterprises	45	40
Grants to other governments	45	49
Other transfer payments	231	236
Total	2 085	2 171
Capital outlays		
Expenditure on new fixed assets	326	305
Expenditure on second- hand fixed assets (net)	-42	-56
Other capital outlays	8	7
Total	292	256
Total current and capital outlays	2 377	2 427
Revenue		
Taxes, fees and fines	659	670
Net operating surpluses of Public Trading Enterprises	274	288
Interest received	145	142
Grants received	1 109	1 124
Other revenue	33	45
Total	2 220	2 269
Financing transactions ¹		
Net advances received	-81	-116
Net advances paid	20	5
Net borrowing	-103	104
Increase in provisions	214	218
Other	107	-53
Total	157	158
Deficit²	-57	-60

¹ Current outlays plus capital outlays minus revenue.

² Financing transactions minus increase in provisions.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5512.0)

Local government finance, Tasmania (\$m)

<i>Economic transactions</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>
Current outlays		
Final consumption expenditure	147	154
Interest payments	16	20
Other transfer payments	12	13
Total	175	187
Capital outlays		
Expenditure on new fixed assets	110	120
Expenditure on second-hand fixed assets (net)	-12	-13
Other capital outlays	2	1
Total	99	108
Total current and capital outlays	274	295
Revenue		
Taxes, fees and fines	142	148
Net operating surpluses of Public Trading Enterprises	25	31
Interest received	12	10
Grants received	65	61
Other revenue	14	10
Total	259	260
Financing transactions ¹		
Net advances received	—	-2
Net advances paid	1	—
Net borrowing	-7	-15
Increase in provisions	19	26
Other	4	25
Total	16	35
Deficit²	-4	9

¹ Current outlays plus capital outlays minus revenue.

² Financing transactions minus increase in provisions.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5512.0)

State Government outlays by purpose, Tasmania, (\$m)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>
General public services	169	144
Public order and safety	140	175
Education	487	510
Health	402	392
Social security and welfare	118	121
Housing and community amenities	71	54
Recreation and culture	65	87
Fuel and energy	150	142
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	49	65
Mining, manufacturing and construction	9	9
Transport and communication	160	156
Other economic affairs	55	56
Other purposes	503	517
Total	2 377	2 427

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5506.0)

Local government outlays by purpose, Tasmania, (\$m)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>
General public services	52	47
Public order and safety	3	4
Health	7	6
Social security and welfare	10	12
Housing and community development	13	12
Water supply	10	12
Sewerage, sanitation, and protection of environment	36	37
Other community amenities	8	9
Recreational and cultural facilities and services	42	51
Transport and communication	73	74
Other economic affairs	4	4
Other	19	26
Total	274	295

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5506.0)

State and local government taxes, fees and fines, Tasmania, 1996-97

	<i>Amount (\$m)</i>	<i>Per head of population (\$)</i>
Employers' payroll taxes	148	312
Taxes on property		
Land taxes	27	58
Municipal rates	140	295
Property owners' contribution to fire brigades	17	36
Stamp duties	53	113
Financial institutions' taxes	38	81
Other	5	11
Taxes on provision of goods and services		
Excises (levies on statutory corporations)	14	30
Taxes on private lotteries	19	41
Casino taxes	31	66
Race betting taxes	11	23
Taxes on insurance	28	59
Other	1	2
Motor vehicle taxes		
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	61	127
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	27	56
Drivers' licences	5	11
Franchise taxes		
Petroleum products franchise tax	47	99
Tobacco franchise tax	85	179
Liquor franchise tax	19	39
Fees and fines		
Compulsory fees	31	65
Fines	11	24
Total	818	1 727

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5506.0)

State and local government financial assets and liabilities, Tasmania

	1995-96 \$m	1996-97 ¹ \$m
State Government		
Liabilities		
Deposits held	261	184
Advances received	849	733
Other borrowings ²	3 611	3 558
<i>Gross debt</i>	<i>4 721</i>	<i>4 475</i>
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	104	54
Advances paid	144	149
Other lending ³	1 210	1 092
<i>Total cash, deposits and lending</i>	<i>1 458</i>	<i>1 294</i>
Net debt⁴	3 264	3 181
Unfunded employee entitlements	2 038	2 043
Local government		
Liabilities		
Deposits held	2	4
Advances received	4	13
Other borrowings ²	168	192
<i>Gross debt</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>208</i>
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	121	105
Advances paid	4	4
Other lending ³	15	19
<i>Total cash, deposits and lending</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>128</i>
Net debt⁴	34	80
Unfunded employee entitlements	25	31

¹ In 1996-97 the Hobart Regional Water Authority was transferred from State to local government.

² Includes finance leases, loans and debt securities and derivatives in a net liability position.

³ Includes loan and debt securities and derivatives in a net asset position.

⁴ Gross debt less Total cash, deposits and lending.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5513.0)

law and order

Tasmania's laws, legal system and institutions are derived from those of Britain. By Federation in 1901, all Australian States had a legal system firmly based on the Common Law of England. With Federation, Tasmanians also became subject to Commonwealth laws enforced by administratively separate institutions.

Judiciary (as at 30 June 1998)

The Hon. Mr W.J.E. Cox RFD, ED (Chief Justice)

The Hon. Mr Justice P.G. Underwood

The Hon. Mr Justice C.R. Wright

The Hon. Mr Justice E.C. Crawford

The Hon. Mr Justice P.W. Slicer

The Hon. Mr Justice P.E. Evans

Offences recorded by Tasmania Police

	1995-96	1996-97
Offences against the person	2 687	2 515
Offences against property	47 799	54 321
Fraud and similar offences	1 879	1 579
Other offences	144	157
Total	52 509	58 572

(Source: Department of Police and Public Safety, *Annual Report 1996-97*)

Prison population, adult, Tasmania (30 June)

<i>Institution</i>	1996	1997
Risdon (male)	197	146
Medium security unit	26	34
Women's prison	8	5
Hayes prison farm	47	64
Launceston prison	3	12
Ashley Detention Centre	4	2
Total	285	263

(Source: Department of Justice, *Annual Report 1996-97*)

Victims of selected offences, statistical divisions, Tasmania, 1997^{1,2}

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Hobart & Southern³</i>	<i>North-ern⁴</i>	<i>Mersey-Lyell⁵</i>	<i>Tas.</i>
Murder	7	—	—	7
Attempted murder	1	—	—	1
Total	8	—	—	8
Manslaughter	1	—	—	1
Driving causing death	—	1	—	1
Total	1	1	—	2
Assault	938	579	464	1 981
Sexual assault	106	38	54	198
Kidnapping/abduction	2	2	—	4
Armed robbery	23	11	11	45
Unarmed robbery	66	27	11	104
Total	89	38	22	149
Blackmail/extortion	—	2	—	2
Unlawful entry with intent				
Involving the taking of property	6 137	3 035	1 900	11 072
Other	1 773	796	556	3 125
Total	7 910	3 831	2 456	14 197
Motor vehicle theft	1 772	476	204	2 452
Other theft	7 222	3 176	2 511	12 909

¹ For explanation of terms and concepts, refer to ABS catalogue number 4510.0.

² 1997 figures were revised on 30th October 1998.

³ The Greater Hobart and Southern Statistical Divisions are equivalent to the sum of the Southern and Eastern Police Districts.

⁴ The Northern Statistical Division is equivalent to the Northern Police District.

⁵ The Mersey-Lyell Statistical Division is equivalent to the Western Police District.

(Source: Department of Police and Public Safety)

population

Tasmania's estimated resident population at 30 June 1997 was approximately 473,500. This represented 2.6% of the national estimated resident population of 18,532,200.

In the 12 months to 30 June 1997, Tasmania's population decreased by 0.20%, or about 900 people. At the same time Australia's population increased by 1.21% or 221,500 people. In that year Tasmania had the lowest rate of population growth of all the States.

Age and sex composition of population

At 30 June 1997, 22.1% of Tasmanians were aged less than 15 years (compared to 21.2% of total Australians); 43.2% between 15 and 44 years, (45.4% of total Australians); 21.8% between 45 and 64 years, (21.4% of total Australians) and 12.9% were aged 65 years or older, (12.1% of total Australians).

The median age of Tasmanians was 35.1 years, an increase of 0.5 years on the 34.6 years recorded at 30 June 1996.

There were 97.5 males for every 100 females, which was slightly less than the total Australian ratio of 99.0 males per 100 females.

Tasmania's population is more evenly spread across the State than the population elsewhere in Australia is spread; almost 59% of Tasmania's population reside outside the capital city statistical division.

In regional terms, 230,110 people or 48.6% of Tasmania's population lived in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region. In the Northern Region there were 133,710 people or 28.2% of Tasmania's population, while 109,680 people or 23.2% lived in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

Estimated resident population, Australian States and Territories

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>30 June 1996¹</i> <i>'000</i>	<i>30 June 1997 p</i> <i>'000</i>	<i>Average growth to 30 June 1997</i> <i>% per year</i>	<i>Persons per sq km</i>
NSW	6 204.7	6 274.4	1.12	7.83
Vic.	4 560.2	4 605.1	0.99	20.23
Qld	3 338.7	3 401.2	1.87	1.97
SA	1 474.3	1 479.8	0.38	1.50
WA	1 765.3	1 798.1	1.86	0.71
Tas.	474.4	473.5	-0.20	6.98
NT	181.8	187.1	2.91	0.14
ACT	308.3	309.8	0.50	129.08
Aust.²	18 310.7	18 532.2	1.21	2.41

¹ Census year.

² Includes 'Other Territories' from 1993.

Estimated resident population, Tasmania, 30 June 1997 p

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
			<i>No.</i>	<i>% of total</i>
0-4	17 248	16 167	33 415	7.1
5-9	17 806	17 118	34 924	7.4
10-14	18 389	17 717	36 106	7.6
15-19	17 390	16 633	34 023	7.2
20-24	15 748	15 359	31 107	6.6
25-29	16 215	16 493	32 708	6.9
30-34	16 358	17 239	33 597	7.1
35-39	18 606	19 143	37 749	8.0
40-44	17 683	17 846	35 529	7.5
45-49	16 565	16 375	32 940	7.0
50-54	14 248	13 841	28 089	5.9
55-59	11 410	11 294	22 704	4.8
60-64	9 552	9 820	19 372	4.1
65-69	8 969	9 473	18 442	3.9
70-74	7 607	8 838	16 445	3.5
75 & over	10 011	16 340	26 351	5.6
Total	233 805	239 696	473 501	100.0

Estimated resident population (at 30 June)

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997 p</i>	<i>Proportion of State (%)</i>
Brighton	12 753	12 777	2.7
Central Highlands	2 554	2 508	0.5
Clarence	49 550	49 408	10.4
Derwent Valley	9 868	9 844	2.1
Glamorgan/ Spring Bay	4 152	4 172	0.9
Glenorchy	44 440	44 258	9.3
Hobart	46 893	46 721	9.9
Huon Valley	13 474	13 554	2.9
Kingborough	28 096	28 270	6.0
Sorell	10 624	10 790	2.3
Southern Midlands	5 575	5 585	1.2
Tasman	2 208	2 226	0.5
Greater Hobart- Southern Region	230 187	230 113	48.6
Break O'Day	5 881	5 868	1.2
Dorset	7 428	7 390	1.6
Flinders	981	975	0.2
George Town	6 929	6 859	1.4
Launceston	63 896	63 580	13.4
Meander Valley	17 267	17 300	3.7
Northern Midlands	11 842	11 841	2.5
West Tamar	19 823	19 897	4.2
Northern Region	134 047	133 710	28.2
Burnie	19 977	19 843	4.2
Central Coast	21 351	21 268	4.5
Circular Head	8 450	8 466	1.8
Devonport	24 935	24 784	5.2
Kentish	5 462	5 485	1.2
King Island	1 879	1 846	0.4
Latrobe	7 801	7 874	1.7
Waratah/Wynyard	14 003	13 985	3.0
West Coast	6 351	6 127	1.3
Mersey-Lyell Region	110 209	109 678	23.2
Tasmania	474 443	473 501	100.0

Population at selected census dates, Tasmania¹

<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons per sq km</i>
1861	49 593	40 384	89 977	1.32
1881	61 162	54 543	115 705	1.69
1901	89 624	82 851	172 475	2.52
1921	107 743	106 037	213 780	3.13
1947	129 244	127 834	257 078	3.76
1961	177 628	172 712	350 340	5.13
1971 ²	199 900	198 200	398 100	5.83
1981 ²	212 600	214 700	427 200	6.25
1986 ²	221 700	224 800	446 500	6.54
1991 ²	231 500	235 300	466 800	6.89
1996 ²	234 300	240 100	474 400	7.00

¹ Aborigines are excluded from the data for years 1861–1961.

² Estimated resident population.

Population by country of birth, Tasmania, 1996 census

<i>Country</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Australia	193 884	200 890	394 774
Canada	227	238	465
China	180	209	389
Croatia	185	103	288
Fiji	121	177	298
Germany	1 043	972	2 015
Greece	346	278	624
Hong Kong	168	161	329
Hungary	183	93	276
India	242	265	507
Ireland (Rep.)	295	294	589
Italy	736	497	1 233
Malaysia	324	379	703
Netherlands	1 359	1 328	2 687
New Zealand	1 838	1 725	3 563
Philippines	113	569	682
Poland	562	488	1 050
Singapore	141	170	311
South Africa (Rep.)	360	366	726
United Kingdom	11 394	11 120	22 514
USA	449	426	875
Vietnam	122	87	209
Other	3 329	3 041	6 370
Not stated	8 237	8 880	17 117
Overseas visitor	500	565	1 065
Total	226 338	233 321	459 659

Religious affiliation, Tasmania

	<i>1996 (no.)</i>	<i>%</i>
Christian		
Anglican	156 192	37.7
Baptist	9 727	2.3
Brethren	3 078	0.7
Catholic	89 156	21.5
Churches of Christ	1 681	0.4
Jehovah's Witness	2 268	0.5
Latter-day Saints	1 608	0.4
Lutheran	2 176	0.5
Orthodox	2 148	0.5
Pentecostal	3 784	0.9
Presbyterian	13 977	3.4
Salvation Army	2 866	0.7
Seventh Day Adventist	1 163	0.3
Uniting Church ¹	34 901	8.4
Other Protestant	889	0.2
Other Christian	6 854	1.7
Total Christian	332 468	80.3
Non-Christian		
Buddhist	1 014	0.2
Muslim	807	0.2
Hindu	444	0.1
Jewish	167	0.0
Other non-Christian	1 299	0.3
Total non-Christian	3 661	0.9
Other groups		
Inadequately described	1 279	0.3
No affiliation	76 859	18.6
Total other groups	78 138	18.9
Total	414 267	100.0
Not stated ²	44 327	
Overseas visitor ²	1 065	
Total persons	459 659	

¹ The Uniting Church was formed in 1978 from members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

² 'Not stated' and 'Overseas visitor' is excluded from calculations of percentages.

(Source: 1996 Population Census)

Tasmania's demographic rates for 1996 are (with national rates in brackets): birth rate, 13.6 (13.8); death rate, 8.2 (7.0); marriage rate, 5.6 (5.8) and divorce rate, 3.3 (2.8).

Vital statistics: Tasmania

<i>Year</i>	<i>Marriages</i>	<i>Divorces¹</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	
				<i>Total</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>
1992	3 081	1 365	6 987	3 739	46
1993	3 055	1 465	6 835	3 637	40
1994	2 887	1 544	6 844	3 911	51
1995	2 840	1 279	6 570	3 754	38
1996	2 654	1 582	6 457	3 872	29

¹ Includes nullities of marriage.

Vital statistics: rates, Tasmania

<i>Year</i>	<i>Marriage¹</i>	<i>Birth¹</i>	<i>Death¹</i>	<i>Infant mortality²</i>
1992	6.6	14.9	8.0	6.6
1993	6.5	14.5	7.7	5.9
1994	6.1	14.5	8.3	7.5
1995	6.0	13.9	7.9	5.8
1996	5.6	13.6	8.2	4.5

¹ Number per 1,000 of mean population.

² Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births registered.

Divorces, Tasmania

<i>Year</i>	<i>Divorces granted by sex of petitioner</i>			
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Joint</i>	<i>Total</i>
1992	528	740	97	1 365
1993	501	819	145	1 465
1994	486	898	160	1 544
1995	410	721	148	1 279
1996	459	875	248	1 582

continued

Divorces, Tasmania (continued)

Year	<i>Divorces granted by duration of marriage</i>		<i>Crude divorce rate¹</i>
	<i>0-9 years</i>	<i>10 years and over</i>	
1992	632	733	2.9
1993	668	797	3.1
1994	634	910	3.3
1995	553	726	2.7
1996	646	936	3.3

¹ Number granted per 1,000 of mean population.

Life tables, Tasmania, 1994-96¹

Age (years)	<i>Expected years of life remaining</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
0	74.05	80.00
5	69.72	75.41
10	64.78	70.45
15	59.86	65.49
20	55.11	60.58
25	50.45	55.69
30	45.77	50.80
35	41.08	45.95
40	36.39	41.14
45	31.72	36.41
50	27.16	31.79
55	22.79	27.32
60	18.69	23.03
65	14.99	18.94
70	11.75	15.13
75	8.94	11.67
80	6.60	8.65
85	4.83	6.20
90	3.64	4.39
95	3.00	3.18

¹ Based on Annual Life Tables calculated by the Australian Statistician until 1994.

In 1995 the life tables were produced as a joint venture between the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Australian Government Actuary.

Causes of death, Tasmania, 1996

<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Number of deaths</i>	<i>% of total deaths</i>
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	36	0.9
Malignant neoplasm of colon	108	2.8
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	234	6.0
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	61	1.6
Leukaemia	26	0.7
All other malignant neoplasms	586	15.1
Diabetes mellitus	80	2.1
Acute myocardial infarction	500	12.9
Other ischaemic heart disease	362	9.3
Cerebrovascular disease	379	9.8
Other circulatory diseases	383	9.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	341	8.8
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	63	1.6
Sudden infant death syndrome	14	0.4
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	58	1.5
Suicide	64	1.7
Other accidents, poisonings and violence	92	2.4
Other causes	485	12.5
Total	3 872	100.0

Suicides, Tasmania and Australia

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>		<i>Australia</i>	
	<i>Aged 0-24</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Aged 0-24</i>	<i>Total</i>
1992	25	96	467	2 294
1993	11	83	405	2 181
1994	17	70	437	2 258
1995	11	66	439	2 367
1996	7	64	421	2 393

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

education

In 1869 Tasmania became the first colony in the British Empire to make education compulsory. In 1898 school attendance was made obligatory between the ages of seven and 13 extending to between six and 14 years in 1912.

Schools: teachers and pupils, Tasmania (at 1 July)

<i>Type of school</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Teachers¹</i>	<i>Enrolments²</i>	
			<i>Primary grades</i>	<i>Secondary grades</i>
Govt	1995	4 154	36 341	26 943
	1996	4 207	36 097	26 679
	1997	4 337	35 663	27 258
Non-govt	1995	1 373	11 245	10 130
	1996	1 389	11 110	10 296
	1997	1 402	10 808	10 428
All schools	1995	5 527	47 586	37 073
	1996	5 595	47 207	36 975
	1997	5 739	46 471	37 686

¹ Number of full-time teachers plus full-time equivalent units of part-time teaching.

² Excludes kindergarten pupils and special school pupils.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 4221.0)

Pupils/teacher ratios, Tasmania¹

<i>Year</i>		<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
1995	Government	17.1	13.3
	Non-government	19.0	13.0
1996	Government	16.8	13.0
	Non-government	18.9	12.9
1997	Government	16.2	12.8
	Non-government	18.4	12.8

¹ Based on full-time equivalents.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 4221.0)

University enrolments, 1997

<i>Course</i>	<i>Enrolments</i>	
	<i>Commencing</i>	<i>Total</i>
Higher Degree	379	1 241
Other Postgraduate	219	342
Undergraduate		
Commerce and Economics	610	1 837
Design	114	273
Education	689	1 339
Engineering & Surveying	161	542
Humanities & Social Science	842	2 224
Law	171	594
Medicine & Pharmacy	125	546
Nursing	179	725
Science & Technology	622	1 851
Visual & Performing Arts	334	881
Total undergraduate	3 847	10 812
Other	178	216
Total	4 623	12 611

(Source: University of Tasmania, *Statistics 1997*)

Enrolments, TAFE institutes, 1997

<i>Sub-program</i>	<i>Drysdale</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>L'ton</i>	<i>North-West</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	—	535	509	716	1 760
Manufact. & Engineering	—	2 665	2 739	2 266	7 670
Building & Architecture	—	1 531	26	115	1 672
Business Services	198	4 492	2 894	3 248	10 832
Personal & Community Services	—	1 886	1 045	898	3 829
Hospitality & Tourism	2 412	45	35	747	3 239
Equity & Access	—	1 104	328	527	1 959
Total	2 610	12 258	7 576	8 517	30 961

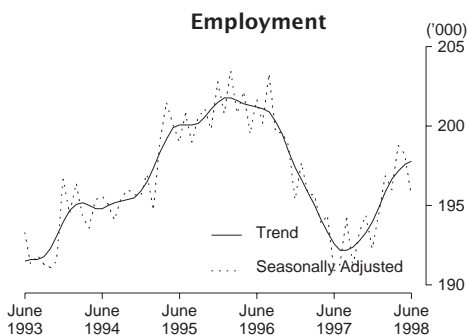
(Source: TAFEMIS)

labour

In recent years, an important change in the Tasmanian labour force has been in the female participation rate. During the 1970s it averaged about 40%, in 1997 it averaged about 50%.

Employment

In 1997, employment in Tasmania was around 193,000. Female employment declined to 80,300 in August, while male employment declined to 111,500 in December (trend estimates).



Unemployment

During 1997, the number of unemployed varied between 23,300 (January) and 24,800 (October); the number of unemployed females varied between 8,800 and 9,900; and the number of unemployed males peaked in December at 15,600 (trend estimates).

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate in Tasmania in 1997 varied between 10.6% and 11.4%. The female unemployment rate varied between 10.0% and 11.0% while the male unemployment rate varied between 11.0% and 12.3% (trend estimates).

Labour force status of civilian population aged 15 and over, Tasmania (trend series)

<i>At June</i>	<i>Total employed (’000)</i>	<i>Unemployed (’000)</i>	<i>labour force (’000)</i>	<i>Unemployment rate (%)</i>	<i>Participation rate (%)</i>
Males					
1994	112.4	15.3	126.1	12.0	70.9
1995	113.7	14.1	127.2	11.0	70.8
1996	115.9	15.0	130.6	11.5	72.2
1997	111.7	14.2	123.8	11.3	69.2
Females					
1994	82.5	8.7	90.9	9.5	49.0
1995	86.5	7.5	92.4	8.0	50.4
1996	85.5	9.0	94.4	9.6	50.5
1997	81.0	9.5	88.5	10.5	48.2
Persons					
1994	194.9	23.9	217.0	10.9	59.8
1995	200.2	21.6	219.6	9.7	60.4
1996	201.3	24.0	224.9	10.7	61.2
1997	192.6	24.0	212.3	11.0	58.5

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6203.0)

Unemployment



Unemployed persons, Tasmania¹ (at December)

	1994	1995	1996	1997
Duration of unemployment (months)				
Under 2	6 653	7 131	8 890	7 361
2-5	5 461	4 976	4 656	4 003
6-11	3 060	3 589	3 738	4 491
12 and over	9 878	8 366	7 864	12 013
Total unemployed	25 052	24 062	25 148	27 868
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)	69.7	65.4	55.8	85.7

¹ Original data

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

Average weekly earnings, employees, Tasmania (\$) (*trend series*)

<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Males total earnings</i>	<i>Females total earnings</i>
1995—November	611.10	392.60
1996—November	642.80	394.20
1997—February	648.50	399.50
May	650.60	402.70
August	652.40	401.50
November	654.50	396.70

continued

Average weekly earnings, employees, Tasmania (*trend series*) (continued)

<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Full-time adults</i>		<i>All employees total earnings \$</i>
	<i>Ordinary time earnings \$</i>	<i>Total earnings \$</i>	
1995—November	615.00	645.50	506.30
1996—November	647.30	675.10	518.00
1997—February	657.90	685.40	523.90
May	666.80	694.40	526.30
August	674.10	710.40	526.40
November	681.20	707.50	524.80

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6302.0)

Industry employment distribution, Tasmania, 1997

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Persons¹</i>	<i>Proportion of total industry</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	8.5	5.3
Mining	2.2	1.4
Manufacturing	21.2	13.1
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.8	1.1
Construction	6.6	4.1
Wholesale Trade	7.4	4.5
Retail Trade	22.8	14.1
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	8.7	5.4
Transport and Storage	6.9	4.3
Communication Services	2.8	1.7
Finance and Insurance	4.5	2.8
Property and Business Services	10.1	6.2
Government Administration and Defence	14.0	8.7
Education	13.6	8.4
Health and Community Services	20.0	12.3
Cultural and Recreational Services	4.3	2.6
Personal and Other Services	6.8	4.2
Total	162.1	100.0

¹ This figure is the average of February, May, August and November figures.

(Source: ABS Labour Force Survey)

Average weekly hours worked, Tasmania¹

<i>Month</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
1996			
November	38.7	26.8	33.6
1997			
February	38.0	26.2	33.1
May	39.4	27.8	34.4
August	38.4	26.8	33.5
November	38.7	26.8	33.6
1998			
February	37.8	26.1	32.8

¹ All employed persons (original figures).

² For explanation of terms and concepts, refer to ABS catalogue number 6203.0.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6354.0 and unpublished data)

Industrial disputes, Tasmania¹

<i>Year</i>	<i>Disputes begun no.</i>	<i>Workers involved² '000</i>	<i>Working days lost '000</i>	<i>Working days lost per 1,000 employees</i>
1993	19	2.7	4.5	28
1994	30	5.6	4.6	29
1995	26	3.4	3.5	22
1996	17	10.0	13.0	78
1997	n.a.	n.a.	5.7	35

¹ The statistics relate to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work for 10 staff-days or more. Figures cover workers who actually participated in disputes plus workers stood down from the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who were not themselves parties to the disputes.

² Figures include additional workers joining disputes of previous periods.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6321.0 and 6322.0)

social welfare

The main objective of the system of social welfare is the alleviation of poverty. The introduction of a pension for aged persons in 1909 began Australia's national provision of social security payments. While it is the Federal Government that provides almost all income maintenance payments, the State Government and voluntary agencies provide many services and personalised help to people in need.

Child care users, March 1996 ('000)¹

<i>Type of care</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Formal care		
Before and after school care	1.2	111.7
Long day care centre	4.0	177.7
Family day care	2.8	96.2
Occasional care	2.3	52.4
Pre-school	3.3	200.6
Other formal care	n.p.	22.2
Total children who used formal care ²	12.7	624.4
Total children who used formal care only	6.8	373.5
Informal care		
Brother/sister/step care	5.3	165.1
Other relative	23.4	726.0
Non-relative	7.3	318.0
Total children who used informal care ²	33.2	1 128.3
Total children who used informal care only	27.3	877.5
Children who used neither formal nor informal care	43.5	1 601.0
Total children³	83.5	3 102.8

¹ Children under 12 years.

² As children may use more than one type of care the categories will not add to Total children.

³ Comprises Total children who used formal care, Total children who used informal care only and Children who used neither formal nor informal care.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 4402.0)

Selected Centrelink pensions, benefits and family payments, Tasmania, June 1998

<i>Pension, benefit or family payment</i>	<i>Recipients no.¹</i>	<i>Proportion of total Aust. recipients %</i>
Age Pension	45 132	2.7
Disability Support Pension	19 607	3.5
Wife Pension	4 155	3.6
Carer Payment	1 253	3.7
Sickness Allowance ²	438	2.7
Mobility Allowance	901	3.1
Child Disability Allowance	2642	2.9
Youth Training Allowance ³	1 387	4.5
Newstart Allowance ³	26 129	3.4
Mature Age Allowance	1 871	3.7
Mature Age Partner Allowance	177	4.0
Partner Allowance ³	3 027	3.9
Family Allowance	51 299	2.9
Double Orphan Pension	27	2.0
Parenting Payment Single ⁴	10 987	3.0
Parenting Payment Partnered	19 824	3.1
Widow B Pension	345	2.5
Widow Allowance	709	2.9
Maternity Allowance, 1997-98	5 825	2.7
Special Benefit ²	141	1.4

¹ These statistics relate to the relevant pay periods closest to 30 June 1998 unless otherwise specified. These periods will generally be within a fortnight either side of that date.

² Data for 1998 are derived from a point in time in the relevant quarter.

³ May 1998 data. Customers who received a nil rate of payment have been excluded.

⁴ Parenting Payment Single replaced Sole Parent Pension in March 1998.

(Source: Centrelink)

Service and disability pensions payable, Tasmania, as at 30 June 1998

<i>War service</i>	<i>Service pension no.¹</i>	<i>Disability pension no.</i>	<i>War widows no.</i>	<i>Dependants (orphans) no.</i>	<i>Dependants of incapacitated veterans no.</i>
World War I	10	4	97	—	34
World War II	9 589	4 657	3 520	3	2 599
Korea, Malaya & FESR ²	519	269	54	1	87
Vietnam	1 008	868	46	10	276
British Commonwealth	1 964	—	—	—	—
Allied Veterans	624	—	—	—	—
British Commonwealth & Allied Mariners	15	—	—	—	—
Australian Mariners	96	—	—	—	—
Defence Force/Peacekeeping Forces	—	820	13	10	109
Seamans War Pension	—	16	6	—	1
Total	13 825	6 634	3 736	24	3 106

¹ Service pension figures at 1 July 1998, some Service Pensioners may also be in receipt of a Disability Pension.

² Far East Strategic Reserve.

(Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs)

household expenditure

Average weekly household expenditure, 1993-94¹ (\$)

<i>Broad expenditure group</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Commodity or service		
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	62.92	85.38
Fuel & power	22.46	16.77
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	102.10	111.00
Alcoholic beverages	15.42	17.46
Tobacco	10.10	9.19
Clothing & footwear	29.81	33.71
Household furnishings & equipment	34.54	39.56
Household services & operation	29.68	31.58
Medical care & health expenses	24.45	27.14
Transport	76.72	93.58
Recreation	77.98	79.34
Personal care	9.51	11.37
Miscellaneous commodities & services	39.65	46.02
Total commodity & service expenditure	535.34	602.11
Selected other payments		
Income tax	103.40	136.99
Mortgage payment, principal (selected dwelling)	13.47	20.78
Other capital housing costs	29.45	29.46
Superannuation & life insurance	22.80	22.32

¹ For definitions see ABS catalogue number 6535.0.

Source of household income¹

<i>Source of income</i>	<i>Tasmania</i> %	<i>Australia</i> %
Weekly employee income	67.1	72.7
Weekly own business income	7.5	7.5
Government pensions and allowances	16.9	13.0
Other sources	8.5	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0

¹ Household income is the sum of the gross weekly income of all household members.

prices and price indexes

Average retail prices of selected items: Hobart, December quarter¹ (cents)

<i>Article</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>% change²</i>
Milk (fresh)	1 litre	125	125	0.0
Cheese (processed)	500g	392	371	-5.4
Butter	500g	219	216	-1.4
Bread	680g	189	204	7.9
Biscuits (dry)	250g	183	180	-1.6
Flour (self raising)	2kg	252	252	0.0
Beef				
Rump steak	1kg	976	881	-9.7
Corned silverside	1kg	618	531	-14.1
Lamb				
Leg	1kg	545	554	1.7
Loin chops	1kg	658	751	14.1
Pork, leg	1kg	660	616	-6.7
Chicken (frozen)	1kg	394	380	-3.6
Bacon (rashers)	250g	361	381	5.5
Sausages	1kg	387	387	0.0
Oranges	1kg	119	138	16.0
Bananas	1kg	214	215	0.5
Potatoes	1kg	83	77	-7.2
Tomatoes	1kg	271	421	55.4
Carrots	1kg	139	180	29.5
Eggs (52g)	doz	284	290	2.1
Sugar, white	2kg	237	265	11.8
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	279	262	-6.1
Tea	250g	241	273	13.3
Coffee (instant)	150g jar	697	671	-3.7
Beer	24 x 375ml			
(full strength)	bottles	2 717	2 699	-0.7
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	81.3	74.8	-8.0

¹ The table units are not necessarily those for which the original price data were obtained. ² Over previous year.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6403.0)

Price index of building materials, Hobart¹

	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Materials used			
in house building	120.7	120.1	121.0
in building other			
than house building	115.1	116.3	117.4

¹ All groups index numbers; index bases: 1989-90 = 100.0.

Consumer Price Index: Eight capital cities¹ Index numbers

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Eight capitals</i>
June quarter									
1990	102.5	102.7	102.2	102.5	102.9	101.9	102.4	102.3	102.5
1991	105.4	106.8	105.7	107.3	105.1	105.8	106.6	105.6	106.0
1992	106.5	108.2	107.0	109.4	105.6	107.0	108.4	107.9	107.3
1993	108.4	110.1	109.7	112.3	106.8	109.4	110.0	110.3	109.3
1994	110.0	112.0	111.5	114.4	109.1	112.4	112.4	112.0	111.2
1995	115.4	116.2	116.9	118.8	114.9	117.1	116.8	117.6	116.2
1996	119.9	119.2	120.4	122.0	117.9	120.6	120.8	121.4	119.8
1997	120.2	119.9	121.1	121.9	118.1	121.3	121.5	120.4	120.2
1998	121.4	120.3	122.3	122.4	118.9	122.0	121.8	121.2	121.0
Percentage increase between June 1997 and June 1998 quarters									
	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.7

¹ The index measures price movements in each city individually; they do not measure differences in price levels between cities.
Base of each Index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0.

The Consumer Price Index measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditures by metropolitan wage and salary earner households.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6401.0)

Average retail prices of selected items: Capital cities, December quarter, 1998 (cents)

<i>Article</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Canberra</i>
Milk (fresh) ¹	1 litre	116	135	120	132	135	125	122	115
Cheese (processed)	500g	389	358	357	312	335	371	369	374
Butter ²	500g	181	205	164	175	196	216	210	189
Bread (white loaf, sliced) ³	680g	210	201	199	167	196	204	217	210
Flour (self raising)	2kg	327	321	271	249	268	252	305	328
Beef									
Rump steak	1kg	1 163	1 031	1 041	1 156	1 018	881	1 229	1 166
Corned silverside	1kg	634	611	543	638	686	531	649	647
Lamb									
Leg	1kg	605	523	546	565	589	554	616	521
Loin chops	1kg	782	864	840	846	871	751	925	769
Pork, leg	1kg	540	517	536	571	591	616	690	539
Potatoes	1kg	127	137	134	86	135	77	123	149
Eggs ⁴	1 doz	280	297	259	245	246	290	291	288
Sugar, white	2kg	236	221	218	202	254	265	218	233
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	235	243	242	224	246	262	257	239
Tea	250g	230	240	251	220	264	273	267	229
Margarine, table ⁵	500g	178	158	177	172	169	188	200	192
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	71.1	68.3	61.8	69.5	70.8	74.8	77.2	74.0
Beer, full strength, unchilled ²	24 x 375ml bottle	2 621	2 723	2 646	2 715	2 685	2 699	2 897	2 477

¹ Darwin price relates to blended milk. ² Darwin, chilled. ³ Supermarket sales. ⁴ Eggs in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Canberra—min. net weight 55g, Brisbane and Hobart—52g, Perth—50g, and Darwin—54g. ⁵ Poly-unsaturated.

private finance

Bank deposits rose 2% and loans rose by 6.9% between June 1997 and June 1998.

Banks, Tasmania¹ (\$m)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>June 1997</i>	<i>June 1998</i>
Deposits		
Current bearing interest	685	715
Current not bearing interest	249	239
Term deposits	1 750	1 789
Investment savings	600	633
Statement savings	219	232
Passbook/school savings	117	97
Other	100	92
Total	3 719	3 796
Loans	4 500	4 811

¹ Average of weekly figures.

(Source: Reserve Bank of Australia)

Housing finance for owner occupation

Between June 1997 and June 1998, the trend estimate for the number of new secured housing finance commitments in Tasmania decreased by 2%. In contrast, the value of these commitments increased by 8.6%. This trend was similar to the national trend, which decreased by 0.8% for the number of housing commitments. The value of these commitments increased by 5%.

Secured housing finance commitments (trend)¹

	<i>June 1997</i>		<i>June 1998</i>	
	<i>Dwelling units</i>	<i>Value \$m</i>	<i>Dwelling units</i>	<i>Value \$m</i>
Tasmania	799	58	783	63
Australia	40 217	4 370	39 883	4 589

¹ Excludes alterations and additions, includes refinancing.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5609.0)

retail industry

During 1998 Tasmania's retailers had a turnover of \$3171.0 million, a decrease of 0.5% on the 1997 figure of \$3,187.2 million.

The 1991-92 Retail Census showed that at 30 June 1992, there were 4,839 retail establishments operating in Tasmania. These establishments employed 26,350 persons. Average employment per establishment at 30 June 1992 was 5.4 persons.

Some 31% of all retail establishments in Tasmania were food stores. Food stores employed 39% of persons employed in the industry and contributed 44% to industry turnover.

Turnover of retail establishments, Tasmania¹

<i>Type of store</i>	<i>1997 \$m</i>	<i>1998 \$m</i>
Food retailing	1 373.8	1 374.1
Clothing and soft goods retailing	183.9	197.5
Household goods retailing	323.9	298.3
Recreational goods retailing	205.8	199.2
Hospitality and services	464.2	448.4
Other ²	635.6	653.5
Total	3 187.2	3 171.0

¹ Excludes motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc.

² Includes department stores.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8501.0)

mining and quarrying

Principal mineral concentrates produced, Tasmania ('000 tonnes)

<i>Concentrate</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Copper	53.5	99.7	109.6
Iron (pellets)	1 681.3	809.4	1 074.7
Lead	106.3	101.4	84.6
Lead-zinc	38.6	38.0	26.2
Tin	16.0	16.3	16.2
Zinc	361.5	356.9	335.4

(Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania)

Mineral exploration¹

<i>Year</i>	<i>Aust. expenditure (\$m)</i>	<i>Tas. expenditure (\$m)</i>	<i>Tas. as % of Aust. expenditure</i>
1993-94	792.6	10.2	1.29
1994-95	893.3	14.9	1.67
1995-96	960.3	18.8	1.96
1996-97	1 148.6	26.0	2.26
1997-98	1 066.8	20.7	1.94

¹ Other than petroleum.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8412.0)

Strategic prospectivity zones, 30 June 1997

<i>SPZ</i>	<i>Area (km²)</i>	<i>% occupied</i>
Arthur	941.7	85.0
Balfour	2 077.3	53.1
Beaconsfield	18.9	99.6
Cape Sorell	836.3	60.5
Mt. Read	2 497.6	34.8
North-East	1 572.3	16.2
Zeehan/Waratah	619.8	33.8

(Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania)

In 1997–98 mineral exploration declined, with annual mineral exploration expenditure decreasing by 20% to \$20.7 million.

In 1997–98 Tasmania's share of national mineral exploration was 1.94%, down from 2.27% in 1996–97.

Types of prospecting rights held (at 30 June 1997)

<i>Mining Tenement</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Area</i>
Exploration licences		
All minerals	138	9 964 km ²
Non metallic	12	390 km ²
Oil (onshore)	3	11 897 km ²
Retention licences		
All minerals	15	58 km ²
Non metallic	13	267 km ²
Prospectors licences issued	70	n.a.
Permits to explore for petroleum under <i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967</i>	5	397 blocks
Retention Licence under <i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967</i>	1	9 blocks
(Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania)		

Mining, Tasmania

<i>Year</i>	<i>Establishments at 30 June no.</i>	<i>Persons employed at 30 June '000</i>	<i>Wages and salaries \$m</i>	<i>Turn-over \$m</i>
1992-93	9	1.5	89.1	330.4
1993-94	9	1.4	84.7	343.7
1994-95	9	1.1	77.0	371.0
1995-96	10	1.2	71.1	371.9
1996-97 r	10	1.0	85.0	433.5
1997-98 p	12	1.0	66.7	423.4

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8401.0)

manufacturing

Production of selected articles, Tasmania

<i>Article</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Butter (t)	10 869	8 745
Cheese (t)	25 398	27 444
Electricity, total (m kW.h)	9 543	9 700
Paper, newsprint ('000 t)	232.7	n.p.
Timber, sawn, peeled or sliced ('000 m ³)	328.5	344.2
Whole milk (million litres)	529.4	542.8
Woodchips etc. (green wt) ('000 t)	3 609	4 440
Zinc, refined ('000 t) ²⁰	207.7	197.0

(Sources: Aust. Dairy Corp. and ABS unpublished data)

Manufacturing industry, Tasmania¹

<i>Year</i>	<i>Persons employed at 30 June '000</i>	<i>Wages and salaries \$m²</i>	<i>Turnover \$m</i>
1993-94	21.8	645	4 117
1994-95	22.4	676	4 405
1995-96	22.5	697	4 819
1996-97	21.6	744	4 745
1997-98 p	21.1	734	5 003

¹ The 1993-94 data includes data relating to those single establishment management units not employing staff at 30 June 1994. These were excluded from the collection from 1988-89 to 1992-93.

² For 1995-96, excludes provision expenses for employee entitlements.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8221.6, 8201.0)

**Manufacturing establishments,
Tasmania, 1997-98 p,
summary of operations**

<i>Industry subdivision</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (\$m)</i>	<i>Turn- over (\$m)</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing	187	1 424
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	39	189
Wood and paper product manufacturing	141	1 193
Printing, publishing and recorded media	52	183
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	30	192
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	22	223
Metal product manufacturing	143	1 081
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	103	453
Other manufacturing	17	65
Total	734	5 003

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8201.0)

building

In 1997-98 the value of all building approved in Tasmania was \$306.3m, 12.9% below the value for 1996-97. The value of non-residential building approved decreased by 21.1% in 1997-98.

Building approvals, Tasmania

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
New houses			
Private sector (no.)	1 917	1 575	1 410
Public sector (no.)	21	18	9
Total (\$m)	165.3	137.3	126.0
Other new residential building			
Private sector (no.)	448	194	208
Public sector (no.)	153	57	11
Total (\$m)	52.2	20.2	16.4
Alterations and additions to residential building¹			
(\$m)	36.9	35.3	38.4
Non-residential building²			
Private sector (\$m)	119.8	121.5	82.7
Total (\$m)	216.8	159.0	125.5
Total building (\$m)	471.1	351.7	306.3

¹ Valued at \$10,000 and over.

² Includes alterations and additions valued at \$50,000 and over, to non-residential building.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8731.6)

New houses approved, Tasmania.

Material of outer walls	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Double brick	248	108	47
Brick veneer	1 104	997	961
Fibre cement	94	60	73
Timber	335	278	222
Other and not stated	157	150	116
Total	1 938	1 593	1 419

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

Value of non-residential building approved (\$m)

<i>Type of building</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Hotels, motels etc.	14.0	6.4	8.6
Shops	29.3	15.3	12.8
Factories	19.2	37.5	9.8
Offices	10.8	14.1	9.8
Other business premises	16.8	20.0	24.1
Educational	7.8	4.8	5.8
Religious	1.8	0.6	0.7
Health	12.2	14.9	3.9
Entertainment & recreation	2.1	4.8	4.5
Miscellaneous	5.9	3.3	2.8
Total non-residential building	119.8	121.5	82.7

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8731.6)

Value building approved, chain volume measures (\$m)

<i>Type of building</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
New houses	165.2	137.3	126.0
Other residential building	52.5	20.2	16.4
Total new residential building	217.3	157.4	142.3
Alterations and additions to residential building	36.9	35.3	38.4
Total residential building	254.2	192.8	180.7
Non-residential building	218.3	159.0	125.0
Total all building	472.4	351.7	305.7

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8731.6)

Building activity

The value of all building completed during 1997-98 was \$422.5m, an increase of 0.2% on the 1996-97 figure of \$421.8m.

The value of new residential building completed during 1997-98 was \$182.0m, a decrease of 9.9% on the 1996-97 figure.

In the non-residential sector the value of Shops building completed decreased from \$30.4m in 1996-97 to \$17.4m in 1997-98. The value of Factories building completed increased from \$19.7m to \$49.4m over the same period.

The value of non-residential building completed in 1997-98 was \$197.8m, an increase of 11.1% on the \$178.0m recorded in 1996-97.

Value of all building completed, Tasmania (\$m)

<i>Type of building</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
New houses	198.4	171.2	144.6
Other residential building	37.3	30.9	37.4
Total new residential building	235.7	202.1	182.0
Alterations and additions to residential building valued at \$10,000 and over	42.8	41.7	42.6
Hotels etc.	4.7	16.0	11.4
Shops	31.3	30.4	17.4
Factories	15.0	19.7	49.4
Offices	25.0	23.4	30.6
Other business premises	29.9	19.1	26.4
Educational	23.4	29.2	17.9
Religious	1.2	1.2	0.4
Health	28.6	13.4	22.8
Entertainment & recreation	12.5	9.0	14.6
Miscellaneous	13.9	16.6	6.9
Total non-residential building	185.5	178.0	197.8
Total all building	464.0	421.8	422.5

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8752.6)

Value of non-residential building, Tasmania¹ (\$m)

	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Commenced	241.5	163.1	141.8
Completed	185.5	178.0	197.8
Under construction ²	153.3	139.0	84.4

¹ When completed.
² At end of period.
 (Source: ABS catalogue number 8752.6)

Value of all building, Tasmania¹ (\$m)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Commenced</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Under construction²</i>
1993-94	509.3	454.5	314.7
1994-95	448.3	472.3	298.3
1995-96	499.6	464.0	349.3
1996-97	367.6	421.8	300.8
1997-98	331.4	422.5	217.2

¹ When completed.
² At end of period.
 (Source: ABS catalogue number 8752.6)

Construction of new residential building, Tasmania

	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Commenced			
No. of new dwelling units	2 410	1 851	1 618
Value (\$m) ¹	218.7	165.4	149.6
Completed			
No. of new dwelling units	2 648	2 177	1 904
Value (\$m)	235.7	202.1	182.0
Under construction²			
No. of new dwelling units	1 958	1 607	1 304
Value (\$m) ¹	177.4	144.0	116.1

¹ When completed
² At end of period.
 (Source: ABS catalogue number 8752.6)

agriculture

Information is collected from an establishment if it had an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or greater.

Land used for agriculture, Tasmania

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Area ('000 hectares)			
Crops ¹	70	75	73
Sown pastures ²	n.a.	928	1 067
Balance (used mainly for grazing)	n.a.	946	780
Total	1 933	1 949	1 920
Proportion of total area (%)			
Crops ¹	4.0	3.8	3.8
Sown pastures ²	n.a.	47.6	55.6
Balance (used mainly for grazing)	n.a.	48.5	40.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes cereal and other broadacre crops, orchard trees, fruit and vegetables. Excludes area of pasture for hay, seed and silage.

² Includes area harvested for hay, seed and silage.

Number of establishments producing fruit, Tasmania

Type	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Orchard fruit			
Apples	179	176	174
Apricots	31	35	32
Cherries	41	44	45
Pears (excluding Nashi)	43	43	36
Berry and small fruit			
Black currants	25	27	23
Raspberries	26	25	27
Strawberries	22	19	22
Grapes	66	70	80

Growing vegetables for human consumption is Tasmania's main cropping activity, concentrated along a coastal strip from Westbury to Circular Head. Four vegetables (french and runner beans, green peas, onions and potatoes) account for about 96% of the total area of vegetables grown. Other major crops, apart from pastures, include barley and oats grown for grain.

Crops and pastures, Tasmania, 1996-97

<i>Crops and pastures</i>	<i>Area '000 ha</i>	<i>Production '000 t</i>	<i>Yield per hectare t/ha</i>
Pasture seed	1.9	1.0	0.5
Pure lucerne, for hay	2.6	12.5	4.7
Other pasture, for hay	49.1	203.8	4.1
Cereals for hay	1.5	5.6	3.9
Crops other than cereals for hay	1.0	4.0	4.1
Crops			
Wheat, for grain	1.9	7.5	4.0
Oats, for grain	8.1	14.0	1.7
Barley, for grain	14.5	35.2	2.4
Triticale, for grain	2.2	7.3	3.4
Lupins, for grain	0.1	0.2	1.7
Peas, field, for grain	0.3	0.6	1.7
Canola	—	—	1.1
Hops ¹	0.1	1.8	1.8
Vegetables			
Beans - processing	1.7	14.0	8.5
Carrots	0.5	22.5	47.6
Onions	1.2	59.7	50.1
Peas - processing ²	6.2	32.4	5.2
Peas - fresh ³	0.1	0.6	6.0
Potatoes	7.4	317.4	42.9
Fruit			
Blackcurrants	0.2	0.9	6.1
Raspberries	0.0	0.1	2.4
Strawberries	0.0	0.1	6.5
Total grapes	0.5	1.5	3.1

¹Dry weight, ²Shelled weight, ³Weight in pod.

Livestock numbers, Tasmania, at 31 March ('000)

<i>Description</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>
Milk cattle		
Cows (in milk and dry)	129.6	137.2
Other (bulls, heifers, calves)	67.0	73.5
Meat cattle		
Bulls and bull calves	11.7	12.0
Other calves (under 1 year)	159.5	159.6
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	223.2	241.6
Other meat cattle (1 year and over)	116.7	101.3
Total cattle and calves	717.6	725.2
Sheep		
Lambs and hoggets	993.9	1 084.8
Breeding ewes	1 631.9	1 633.3
All other sheep	1 236.5	1 258.4
Total sheep	3 862.3	3 976.6
Pigs		
Total pigs	26.4	23.9

Wool production and value, Tasmania

<i>Year</i>	<i>Shorn wool¹ t</i>	<i>Other wool² t</i>	<i>Total wool t</i>	<i>Gross value³ \$m</i>	<i>Price⁴ cents/kg</i>
1990-91	21 970	1 757	23 727	116.7	536
1991-92	18 293	1 639	19 932	78.7	435
1992-93	17 879	1 388	19 267	62.7	348
1993-94	19 221	1 525	20 746	74.2	357
1996-97	n.a.	n.a.	16 705	n.a.	n.a.

¹ Including crutchings.

² Fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins.

³ Value of shorn wool and other wool combined.

⁴ Average price of greasy wool sold at Tasmanian auctions.

Bee keeping, Tasmania

<i>Year</i>	<i>Apiaries no.</i>	<i>Product -ive Hives '000</i>	<i>Honey produced</i>	
			<i>Quantity t</i>	<i>Av. per productive hive no.</i>
1993-94	32	12.2	623	50.9
1994-95	30	12.9	979	75.9
1995-96	29	12.9	741	57.7
1996-97	30	13.3	1 012	76.1

Production of meat (carcass weight), Tasmania (tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Beef and veal</i>	<i>Mutton</i>	<i>Lamb</i>	<i>Pig- meat¹</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991-92	45 931	8 355	8 070	5 168	67 524
1992-93	45 616	8 949	7 456	5 749	67 770
1993-94	47 973	9 992	7 047	6 019	71 031
1994-95	50 884	11 230	8 412	5 982	76 509
1995-96	46 252	7 414	7 407	5 634	66 707
1996-97 p	52 630	8 170	6 876	4 934	72 610

¹ Includes pork for manufacture into bacon and ham.

Milk and other dairy products, Tasmania

<i>Year</i>	<i>Dairy cows² '000</i>	<i>Whole milk intake by factories million litres</i>	<i>Factory production</i>	
			<i>Butter¹ t</i>	<i>Cheese t</i>
1991-92	97.7	372	5 589	20 022
1992-93	105.8	413	6 287	20 043
1993-94	112.5	447	7 846	22 461
1994-95	118.9	436	8 105	20 529
1995-96	129.6	514	9 589	25 371
1996-97	137.2	529	n.a.	n.a.

¹ Includes butter equivalent of butter oil.

² In milk and dry, at 31 March.

(Source: Australian Dairy Corporation)

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The total gross value of agricultural production in Tasmania increased by 6.8% to \$668.1m in the year ended 31 March 1997. Over the last five seasons, the value of agricultural production has risen by 13.8%.

There was an increase in the value of livestock slaughterings (meat, offal etc.), up 11.2% to \$117.9m. The value of livestock products (milk, wool, eggs etc.) increased by 9.3% to \$225.8m.

There was a 7.9% increase in the value of crops in Tasmania, up by \$23.8m to \$325.2m. Tasmania's single biggest crop is still potatoes, up \$18.0m to \$84.8m in the year ended 31 March 1997.

The value of the apple crop increased 16.1% to \$54.2m, and still accounted for 88.7% of Tasmania's fruit crop. Grapes are the next most significant fruit, with a value of \$3.0m.

Definitions

The value of agricultural production refers to establishments within the scope of the Agricultural Census (see page 71).

Gross value refers to the value realised in the market place (wholesale price).

Local value deducts the marketing costs.

Financial statistics, agricultural farm businesses, Tasmania¹ (\$m)

<i>Item</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97^p</i>
Sales of crops	262.8	245.7
Sales of livestock	155.3	118.7
Sales of livestock products	205.3	159.4
Turnover	693.4	607.9
Purchases & selected expenses	399.6	351.0
Value added ²	322.9	278.5
Cash operating surplus	109.6	103.6
Total net capital expenditure	40.9	68.2
Total value of assets	3 192.3	3 004.6
Gross indebtedness	533.8	560.4
Net worth	2 658.5	2 444.3

¹ See ABS catalogue number 7507.0 for information on sampling errors and definitions.

² Includes an estimate for the value of increase in stock.

Value of agricultural production, Tasmania (\$m)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-67^p</i>
Crops¹			
Gross value	255.4	301.4	325.2
Local value	226.7	271.9	n.y.a.
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals			
Gross value	139.5	105.3	117.1
Local value	126.7	93.7	n.y.a.
Livestock products			
Gross value	224.0	218.8	225.8
Local value	213.4	218.9	n.y.a.
Total, agriculture			
Gross value	618.9	625.5	668.1
Local value	566.9	578.9	n.y.a.

¹ Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage.

Gross value of crops, Tasmania¹ (\$m)

<i>Crop</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97p</i>
Barley, for grain	6.1	9.1	6.6
Oats, for grain	2.5	3.1	2.2
Wheat, for grain	0.7	1.0	1.4
Apples	42.8	46.7	54.2
Pears ³	0.6	0.8	0.6
Apricots	0.8	0.4	0.4
Cherries	0.8	1.1	2.2
Raspberries	0.7	0.6	0.7
Grapes	4.2	3.8	3.0
Beans, french & runner	3.6	4.8	5.5
Peas, green	12.1	9.7	12.8
Potatoes	52.2	66.8	84.8
Carrots	4.8	4.4	8.3
Onions	16.8	20.4	16.3
Other vegetables for human consumption	20.4	30.0	27.4
Pastures and grasses cut for hay	20.6	26.8	29.3
Pasture seed ²	1.2	1.6	2.2
Other crops	64.5	70.3	67.3
Total	255.4	301.4	325.2

¹ Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage.

² Includes lucerne.

³ Excludes Nashi.

Gross value of livestock production, Tasmania (\$m)

<i>Item</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-67p</i>
Livestock slaughtering and other disposals ¹			
Cattle & calves	106.1	69.7	75.1
Sheep & lambs	11.7	15.2	18.9
Other ²	21.7	20.4	23.1
Total	139.5	105.3	117.1
Livestock products			
Wool ³	106.8	67.9	82.1
Milk	107.5	139.4	132.6
Eggs	7.7	9.7	9.0
Honey & beeswax	2.1	1.7	2.1
Total	224.0	218.8	225.8

¹ Includes the net export of live animals.

² Pigs, goats and poultry slaughtering, and other disposals.

³ Shorn (including crutchings), fellmongered and exported on skins.

fishing

Gross value of Tasmanian marine and coastal fisheries production

	1996 \$m	1997 \$m
Wild fisheries		
Rock lobster	52.5	50.6
Abalone	53.4	84.6
Other fish	n.a.	12.0
Total wild fisheries	105.9	147.2
Aquaculture		
Salmonids	96.1	58.5
Mussels	1.2	1.2
Oysters	11.9	19.0
Others	—	4.0
Total aquaculture	109.2	82.7
Total fisheries	215.1	229.9

(Source: ABARE)

Selected fisheries, Tasmania, 1997

<i>Species</i>	<i>Weight tonnes</i>	<i>Value \$'000</i>	<i>Av. \$/kg</i>
Australian Salmon	522	647	1.24
Blue Eye Trevalla	452	2 020	4.47
Ling species	225	495	2.21
Blue Warehou	126	291	2.32
Banded Morwong	782	648	8.29
Flathead species	590	109	1.87
Striped Trumpeter	84	401	4.90
Garfish	93	446	4.78
Bastard Trumpeter	52	179	3.47
Flounder species	28	119	5.07
Cod species	38	24	1.13
Whiting species	48	61	2.58
Abalone ¹	2 520	84.6	n.a.
Rock Lobster	1 660	50.6	30.52
Salmonids	7	58.5	n.a.
Oysters	4	19	n.a.
Mussels	0.3	12	n.a.

¹ Total Average Catch rose from 2,100 to 2,520 in 1997.

Beach price was higher in 1997 than in 1996.

(Source: Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries)

forestry

Approximately 50% of Tasmania's land area is covered by forests; 70% of these forests are on Crown land with the remainder being privately owned.

The recent Regional Forest Agreement between the State and Commonwealth governments has established a blueprint for the conservation and productive use of forests in Tasmania over the next 20 years, including increasing the plantation estate over this period.

As part of this agreement, approximately 39% of Tasmania's forests are now in formal and informal reserves.

The wood and paper products industry had the largest industry gross product (\$479.8m) in Tasmania (1996-97), and was Tasmania's third most valuable export commodity earning \$319 million, or 19% of Tasmania's export trade (1997-98).

(Source: Forestry Tasmania)

Forest types (at 30 June 1998) ('000 hectares)

<i>Forest type</i>	<i>State forest</i>	<i>Formal reserves</i>	<i>Other Crown land</i>	<i>Private land</i>	<i>Total</i>
Native Eucalypt					
Tall ¹	552	149	45	164	910
Low	430	300	130	729	1 588
Rainforest ²	183	209	148	27	567
Other ³	222	1 057	420	1 643	3 456
Total	1 517	1 758	863	2 669	6 808

¹ With current or potential height of 34m or more.

² Subtemperate (Myrtle).

³ Includes plantations, secondary species, scrub, lakes.

(Source: Forestry Tasmania, *Annual Report 1997-98*)

Sales from Crown land ('000m³)

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Native Forest			
Veneer logs	16	12	13
Sawlogs	401	339	346
Pulpwood	1 440	1 476	1 826
Other forest products	n.a.	49	17
Softwood plantations			
Veneer logs	4	8	6
Sawlogs	351	451	336
Pulpwood	276	268	235
Roundwood	20	13	11

(Source: Forestry Tasmania, *Annual Report 1997-98*)

Sawmills and plywood mills: logs delivered and production of sawn, peeled and sliced timber ('000 m³)

Year	<u>Logs delivered</u>			<u>Timber produced</u>		
	Hard-woods	Soft-woods	Total	Hard-woods	Soft-woods	Total
1993-94	600	301	900	207	142	348
1994-95	666	308	973	217	143	360
1995-96	616	345	961	197	153	349
1996-97	518	354	872	170	159	329
1997-98	521	359	880	176	168	344

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

Chipped and ground wood, Tasmania¹

Year	Producing locations no.	<u>Materials delivered²</u>		Chipped & ground wood production '000 tonnes green weight
		Logs ³	Sawmill offcuts '000 m ³	
1993-94	30	3 449	340	3 726
1994-95	31	4 064	394	4 343
1995-96	31	3 510	458	3 820
1996-97	27	3 207	433	3 609
1997-98	28	3 998	458	4 440

¹ Hardwoods & softwoods.

² Data reported by weight; converted using 0.95 m³ = 1 tonne.

³ Includes log equivalent of limbwood and billets.

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

energy

The 1993-94 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) estimated that Tasmanian households spent an average \$22.46 a week on household fuel and power (3.6% of average weekly household income), and \$25.56 a week on motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives (4.1% of average weekly household income). Tasmania's expenditure was more than the national expenditure figures of \$16.77 a week on household fuel and power and almost the same on motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives (\$25.57).

Average weekly household energy expenditure, Tasmania (\$)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Av. weekly household income	541.32	620.50
Household fuel & power		
Electricity (selected dwelling)	12.10	16.30
Electricity (other dwelling)	0.19	0.40
Total electricity	12.28	16.70
Mains gas	0.08	0.07
Bottled gas	0.48	0.56
Total gas	0.56	0.63
Heating oil	0.52	1.27
Kerosene & paraffin	0.03	} 3.87
Wood (for fuel)	0.55	
Fuels n.e.c.	n.a.	
Total other fuels	1.10	5.14
Total household fuel & power	13.95	22.46
Motor vehicle fuel, lubricants & additives		
Petrol	21.70	24.32
Diesel fuel ¹	0.23	0.73
LPG & other gas fuels	n.a.	n.a.
Oils, lubricants & additives	0.74	0.49
Total motor vehicle fuel etc.	22.72	25.56

¹ Figures may be unreliable in some instances, due to high sampling error.
(Source: ABS catalogue number 6535.0)

The Hydro-Electric Corporation generates electricity at 27 hydro power stations, an oil-fired thermal station located at Bell Bay and two diesel stations, one each on King and Flinders islands.

Hydro-Electric Corporation, Tasmania, statistical summary

<i>Year</i>	<i>Installed generating capacity¹ MW</i>	<i>Output¹</i>		<i>Total consumption m kWh</i>
		<i>Energy generated GWh</i>	<i>Change over previous year %</i>	
1992-93	2 435	8 849	- 0.8	8 183.2
1993-94	2 494	8 865	0.2	8 233.5
1994-95	2 502	8 679	- 2.1	8 044.5
1995-96	2 505	9 096	4.8	8 453.6
1996-97	2 502	9 596	5.5	8 909.4

¹ Excludes King and Flinders islands.

(Source: Hydro-Electric Corporation, *Annual Report* 1997)

Hydro-Electric Corporation, Tasmania, customers and sales

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>
Installation numbers		
Domestic	200 925	202 556
Public utilities	—	—
Industrial	6 241	6 334
Commercial	20 363	20 291
Miscellaneous	99	166
Rural	12 411	12 398
Education	863	865
Health	894	890
Major industrial	22	22
Total	241 818	243 522
Sales (in million kWh)		
Residential light and power	835.0	853.4
Industrial	685.4	692.2
Hot water and space heating	726.0	741.6
Off peak	267.4	253.6
Commercial (including bulk)	768.8	790.1
Major industrial	5 133.7	5 551.5
Other	37.3	27.1
Total	8 453.6	8 909.4

(Source: Hydro-Electric Corporation, *Annual Report* 1997)

trade

In 1996-97 Tasmania exported \$1,709m worth of goods or 2.2% of the Australian total of \$78,937m. Estimates of Tasmanian imports may not show a complete picture because only those goods imported directly into the State and not via a mainland port are recorded. In 1996-97 Tasmania imported \$396m worth of goods, or less than one per cent of the Australian total of \$78,952m.

Major Tasmanian overseas exports (\$'000)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>
Cork and wood	239 987	241 388
Dairy products and birds' eggs	110 241	110 108
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	103 888	121 909
General industrial machinery	14 058	15 409
Iron and steel	105 895	82 219
Meat and meat preparations	63 863	55 604
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	17 692	22 886
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	190 224	184 100
Non-ferrous metals	406 837	438 558
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	27 300	31 913
Road vehicles	12 615	15 820
Textile fibres and waste	37 607	38 762
Textile yarn and fabrics	12 177	10 583
Transport equipment (except road vehicles)	123 143	197 592
Vegetables and fruit	58 255	36 541

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5466.0—Fasttraccs)

Tasmanian overseas imports (\$'000)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>
Chemicals (inorganic)	10 009	12 361
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	16 488	15 081
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals	10 195	10 302
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	8 393	7 786
Fertilisers (excl. crude)	8 457	9 791
Gas, natural and manufactured	4 195	10 173
General industrial machinery and parts n.e.c.	21 559	45 329
Machinery specialised for particular industries	32 162	45 844
Non-ferrous metals	7 932	16 677
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	12 370	19 827
Power generating machinery and equipment	25 282	42 346
Pulp and waste paper	46 565	27 693
Road vehicles	31 339	41 007
Rubber manufactures n.e.c.	8 061	4 775
Textile yarns and fabrics	9 243	10 331
Vegetables and fruit	7 108	6 907

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5466.0—Fasttraccs)

Tasmania's major trading partners, imports (\$'000)

<i>Country</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>
Canada	21 329	11 853
China	8 603	7 979
France	9 345	16 945
Germany	20 823	18 292
Indonesia	4 975	5 365
Italy	3 876	4 854
Japan	37 180	50 838
Korea, Republic of	11 240	14 069
Malaysia	2 698	4 920
Mexico	2 423	7 629
Netherlands	7 809	12 674
New Zealand	38 997	35 833
Singapore	15 939	14 217
Sweden	6 421	11 802
Switzerland	1 661	6 806
United Kingdom	31 999	46 788
United States of America	67 343	73 236

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5466.0—Fasttraccs)

Tasmania's major trading partners, exports (\$'000)

<i>Country</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>
Bangladesh	7 762	22 286
Canada	13 762	20 031
China	13 381	23 157
France	9 887	11 613
Germany	25 607	24 402
Hong Kong	122 354	100 881
India	16 227	18 960
Indonesia	93 878	120 823
Italy	16 340	66 727
Japan	494 322	467 768
Korea, Republic of	90 547	64 274
Malaysia	93 501	110 848
New Zealand	47 166	47 566
Philippines	16 870	18 363
Singapore	30 589	30 960
Taiwan	105 491	93 951
Thailand	74 628	77 746
United Kingdom	114 464	166 308
United States of America	115 543	117 227

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5466.0—Fasttraccs)

transport

New vehicles registered (including motorcycles) in 1998 (16,272) were 4.1% more than in 1997 (15,636) and 11.1% more than in 1996 (14,643).

New motor vehicles registered¹, Tasmania

<i>Year ended 31 Dec.</i>	<i>Cars & wagons</i>	<i>Other vehicles²</i>	<i>Motor- cycles</i>	<i>Total</i>
1994	10 543	2 837	376	13 756
1995	10 919	2 874	393	14 186
1996	11 445	2 726	472	14 643
1997	12 512	2 606	518	15 636
1998	12 857	2 848	567	16 272

¹ Includes Federal Government-owned vehicles other than those of defence services.

² Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks & buses.

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

Vehicles on register,¹ Tasmania

<i>Year²</i>	<i>Cars & wagons '000</i>	<i>Other vehicles³ '000</i>	<i>Motor cycles '000</i>	<i>Total</i>
1993	232.2	73.0	6.6	311.9
1995	237.1	75.5	7.2	319.9
1996	241.0	77.1	7.4	325.5
1997	240.5	76.9	7.6	325.0

¹ Includes Federal Government-owned vehicles other than those of defence services.

² The 1993 data are as at 30 June. The 1995 data are as at 31 May. The 1996 and 1997 data are as at 31 October.

³ Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks and buses.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 9309.0)

Makes of new motor vehicles registered¹, Tasmania

<i>Make</i>	<i>1997</i>		<i>1998</i>	
	<i>Cars & wagons</i>	<i>Total motor vehicles</i>	<i>Cars & wagons</i>	<i>Total motor vehicles</i>
BMW	89	89	73	73
Daewoo	390	404	553	554
Daihatsu	159	161	206	206
Ford	1 628	2 125	1 703	2 191
Holden	1 958	2 333	2 205	2 665
Honda	243	243	419	419
Hyundai	1 262	1 262	1 311	1 311
Isuzu	—	87	—	84
Jeep	80	80	47	47
Kia	416	418	219	252
Land Rover	103	122	80	89
Mercedes	47	48	57	61
Mazda	448	580	258	345
Mitsubishi	1 348	1 671	1 374	1 804
Nissan	405	597	761	919
Peugot	71	71	62	62
Proton	80	80	54	54
Subaru	355	355	581	581
Suzuki	1 184	1 194	178	181
Toyota	2 027	2 831	2 526	3 448
Volkswagon	79	114	51	74
Volvo	51	67	34	55
Other	89	186	105	230
Total	12 512	15 118	12 857	15 705

¹ Excludes motorcycles.

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

Road traffic accidents, Tasmania

	1996	1997	1998
Fatal	53	29	47
Injury	1 177	1 097	1 499
Non injury	3 886	3 696	3 925
Total	5 116	4 822	5 471
Road users killed and injured			
Fatal	64	32	48
Injuries	1 662	1 557	1 970
Total	1 726	1 589	2 018
Accidents involving alcohol			
Fatal	15	5	15
Injury	108	97	153
Total	123	102	168

(Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources)

Movements, principal airports, Tasmania¹

<i>Airport</i>	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Freight movements (t)			
Hobart	4 874	4 202	3 918
Launceston	2 990	2 297	1 213
Devonport	42	25	19
Wynyard	60	44	27
Flinders Island	47	36	—
King Island	991	1 060	995
Passenger movements ('000)			
Hobart	843	837	847
Launceston	588	579	547
Devonport	130	125	132
Wynyard	112	109	112
Flinders Island	17	18	22
King Island	35	33	36

¹ Scheduled domestic and regional airline services only.

Charters not included. Including all freight non-trade items.

² Regional airline data includes estimates.

(Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services)

Metropolitan Tasmania services¹

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1996-97	1997-98
Buses	no.	225	225
Total distance travelled	'000 km	10 822	10 339
Passenger trips	'000	10 639	9 996

¹Total: Hobart, Launceston and Burnie.

(Source: Metropolitan Transport Trust *Annual Report 1996-97*; Metro Tasmania Pty Ltd)

communication

RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

National broadcasting services

There are two public broadcasters transmitting in Tasmania, the ABC and SBS. As at 30 June 1996, ABC metropolitan and regional stations covered 100% of the Tasmanian population, while Radio National covered 98%; ABC Classic-FM and Triple-J covered 95%; and NewsRadio covered 43%.

Commercial broadcasting services

In May 1997, there were 11 radio and two television free-to-air services (Southern Cross and WIN) in Tasmania.

Community broadcasting services

In May 1997, there were seven community radio stations in Tasmania.

Open narrowcasting services

In May 1997, there were 57 such licences on issue in Tasmania.

NEWSPAPERS

The most widely circulated newspapers are community newspapers that carry weekly community news and advertisements.

Major newspapers, Tasmania¹(by circ.)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Location</i>
<i>The Star</i>	Weekly	87 201	Hobart
<i>Community Express</i>	Wed	71 446	Hobart
<i>The Sunday Tasmanian</i>	Sunday	52 570	Hobart
<i>The Mercury</i>	Mon-Sat	51 379	Hobart
<i>The Sunday Examiner</i>	Sun	41 985	Launceston
<i>The Examiner</i>	Mon-Sat	36 530	Launceston
<i>The Advocate</i>	Mon-Sat	25 418	Burnie
<i>Coast to Coast News</i>	Tue	23 000	Devonport
<i>Launceston Week</i>	Thu	19 967	Launceston
<i>Tamar Times</i>	Fri	10 000	George Town
<i>Deloraine Com News</i>	F/tly	10 000	Launceston
<i>Devonport City News</i>	Wed	9 197	Devonport

¹ Circulation figures relate to March 1998

(Source: Margaret Gee's *Australian Media Guide*)

tourism

Room nights occupied for licenced hotels with facilities increased 0.5%, to 545,200 in 1998.

Room nights occupied for motels and guest houses increased 2.2% to 321,600 in 1998. Room nights occupied for serviced apartments increased 29.3% to 172,400 in 1998.

Tourist accommodation establishments, Tasmania^{1,2}

<i>Period</i>	<i>Licensed hotels with facilities</i>	<i>Motels & guest houses with facilities etc.</i>
Room nights occupied ('000)		
1997—Total	542.4	314.6
1998—Total	545.2	321.6
1998, quarter ended		
March	173.4	108.9
June	116.9	70.1
September	103.9	56.8
December	151.0	85.8
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)		
1997—Total	46 332	23 142
1998—Total	47 239	25 435
1998, quarter ended		
March	14 849	8 515
June	9 999	5 296
September	8 929	4 086
December	13 462	7 538
Room occupancy rate (%)³		
1998, month		
January	59.7	66.4
February	67.9	69.5
March	69.9	72.4
April	53.6	58.5
May	42.7	42.1
June	35.8	32.3
July	35.6	31.6
August	35.5	32.1
September	47.2	44.5
October	59.3	55.6
November	59.3	57.6
December	51.5	46.9
		<i>continued</i>

Tourist accommodation establishments, Tasmania (continued)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Serviced apartments</i>	<i>Total establishments</i>
Room nights occupied ('000)		
1997—Total	133.3	990.3
1998—Total	172.4	1 039.2
1998, quarter ended		
March	52.0	334.3
June	39.0	226.0
September	33.5	194.2
December	47.9	284.7
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)		
1997—Total	13 061	82 534
1998—Total	17 034	89 709
1998, quarter ended		
March	5 335	28 699
June	3 722	19 018
September	3 091	16 106
December	4 886	25 886
Room occupancy rate (%)³		
1998, month		
January	70.6	63.5
February	66.6	68.2
March	66.9	70.2
April	58.6	56.0
May	46.8	43.2
June	37.3	34.9
July	35.4	34.3
August	37.7	34.8
September	53.7	47.4
October	62.5	58.6
November	63.0	59.3
December	55.4	50.6

¹ Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

² The survey has been substantially revised commencing with the March quarter 1998. Information for 1997 has been retabulated on the basis of the new scope.

³ The proportion of rooms occupied to rooms available.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8635.0)

Reason for visiting Tasmania (%)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>1996-97</i>
Leisure/holiday	48.8
Visiting friends or relatives	22.7
Business/employment	14.9
Conference etc	5.5
Sporting event/special event/festival	3.5
Other	4.7

(Source: Tasmanian Visitor Survey, Tourism Tasmania)

Passengers arriving in Tasmania

<i>By air</i>				
<i>Period</i>	<i>Interstate</i>	<i>Inter-national</i>	<i>By sea</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991	625 366	5 897	131 375	762 638
1992	652 092	4 428	114 969	771 489
1993	694 244	5 144	115 381	814 769
1994	745 508	4 166	128 644	878 318
1995	811 784	3 982	116 869	932 635
1996	831 040	2 999	115 486	949 525
1997 p	796 870	2 238	142 286	941 394
1998 p	813 618	1 510	160 543	975 671

(Source: Tourism Tasmania)

Visitor nights (% of total Tasmanian visitor nights)

<i>Area</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
East Coast	7	9
Greater Hobart	40	41
Greater Launceston	19	23
Northern Region	4	4
North-West Region	15	16
Southern Region	9	9
West Coast	6	6
Total Tasmania ('000)	4 736.1	4 844.2

(Source: Tasmanian Visitor Survey, Tourism Tasmania)

recreation

Some 169,200 Tasmanians (50.4%) participated in an organised sport or physical activity over the 12 months prior to interview in 1997-98.

Male and female participation rates were 57.2% and 43.9% respectively.

The highest participation rates for both males and females was in the 18-24 age group with 83.0% of males and 67.2% of females participating in a sport or physical activity over the previous 12 months.

Participation in selected sports & physical recreational activities Tasmania, 1997-98¹

<i>Sports and physical recreational activities</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
Golf	36.1	10.8
Swimming	35.5	10.6
Aerobics/Fitness	28.1	8.4
Fishing	24.5	7.3
Tennis	16.9	5.0
Netball	12.3	3.7
Cycling	10.9	3.2
Cricket (outdoor)	9.6	2.9
Australian Rules Football	8.7	2.6
Lawn bowls	8.2	2.4
Horse riding	7.7	2.3
Martial arts	7.4	2.2
Billiards/snooker/pool	7.2	2.1
Tenpin bowling	6.9	2.1

¹ By persons aged 18 years and over during the previous 12 months.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 4177.0)

Tasmania, statistical summary

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1997</i>
Pop. at 30 June	no.	275 902	387 720	474 443
Births	no.	7 242	8 185	6 457
Deaths	no.	2 466	3 174	3 872
Marriages	no.	2 560	3 535	2 654
Divorces	no.	152	426	1 582
Schools				
Govt	no.	332	283	222
Non-govt	no.	58	68	67
Students				
Govt	no.	43 394	79 385	62 921
Non-govt	no.	8 330	14 623	21 236
University ¹	no.	670	4 253	12 611
State Govt Finance ²				
Revenue and grants	\$m	n.a.	150	2 269
Outlays	\$m	n.a.	206	2 427
Net debt	\$m	n.a.	n.a.	3 181
Livestock numbers				
Cattle	'000	275	646	725
Sheep	'000	2 170	4 560	3 977
Pigs	'000	36	111	24
Livestock products				
Wool ^{2,3}	t	7 692	21 861	p 18 876
Meat (carcass weight) ^{2,4}	t	24 134	63 564	72 610
Barley for grain	t	2 975	24 896	35 237
Oats for grain	t	10 499	8 272	13 983
Wheat for grain	t	3 440	9 531	7 549
Peas, (processing)	t	4 104	30 000 ⁵	32 356 ⁵
Potatoes	t	123 958	67 995	317 448
Hops (dry weight)	t	977	1 268	1 759
Apples	t	91 330	140 977	55 649
Overseas trade ²				
Exports	\$'000	1 099 808	1 221 955	1 709 343
Imports	\$'000	289 525	282 415	395 615
Motor vehicles (incl. motor cycles) on register ²	'000	43.2	154.3	p 325.5

¹ On 1 January 1991 the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology and the University of Tasmania amalgamated.

² At year ended 30 June. All other figures relating to agriculture refer to year ended 31 March.

³ From Ag. Census collection for 1950 and 1970. For 1997 details from Brokers and Dealers Receipts of Taxable Wool.

⁴ Excludes poultry.

⁵ Ex-shell weight.

Tasmania – Australia comparison

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Per cent</i> ¹
Area	'000 sq km	7 682.3	68.0	0.9
Population (estimate) 30 June 1997	'000	18 532.2	473.5	2.6
Crops, 1997				
Apples	'000 t	353.1	55.6	15.7
Beans, french	'000 t	37.6	14.1	37.5
Onions	'000 t	196.5	59.7	30.4
Peas, green (processing)	'000 t	42.2	32.4	76.8
Potatoes	'000 t	1 286.1	317.4	24.7
Livestock, 1997				
Sheep and lambs	'000	120 228	3 977	3.3
Cattle	'000	26 780	725	2.7
Pigs	'000	2 555	24	0.9
Gross value of agricultural production, 1996–97 (p)	\$m	28 039.4	668.1	2.4
Manufacturing establishments, 1997–98				
Persons employed (at 30 June) (p)	'000	965.0	21.1	2.2
Turnover (p)	\$m	214 355	5 003.0	2.3
Mining establishments, 1997–98				
Turnover (p)	\$m	35 538.1	423.4	1.2
Banks				
Average weekly deposits, June 1997	\$m	315 385	3 719	1.2
Retail sales, 1998 ²	\$m	137 970	3 171	2.3
Dwelling Units completed (including conversions), 1997–98	'000	135.2	1.9	1.4
Industrial disputes, working days lost, 1998	'000	524.9	3.1	0.6
Births, 1996 ³	no.	253 771	6 457	2.5
Deaths, 1996 ³	no.	128 711	3 872	3.0
Marriages, 1996	no.	106 103	2 654	2.5
Divorces, 1996	no.	52 466	1 582	3.0
Infant mortality, 1996 ³	rate ⁴	5.8	4.5	—

¹ Tasmanian total as a percentage of Australian total.

² Retail sales by retailers. Excludes sales of motor vehicles, parts and petrol; building supplies; business machines and furniture; and agricultural machinery and supplies.

³ Based on State of usual residence.

⁴ Per 1,000 live births.

Tasmania, regional summary (statistical divisions)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Greater Hobart & Southern</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Mersey- Lyell</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>
Area, 30 June 1996	km ²	25 521	19 935	22 507	67 964
Population (estimate) at 30 June 1997 (p)	no.	230 113	133 710	109 678	473 501
Births, 1996	no.	2 922	1 979	1 536	6 437
Deaths, 1996	no.	1 871	1 114	879	3 864
Labour Force (original), (Feb 1998)					
Total employed	no.	95 000	55 300	42 800	193 100
Total unemployed	no.	11 500	6 600	5 500	23 600
Unemployment rate	no.	10.8	10.7	11.4	10.9
Participation rate	no.	59.8	58.4	56.4	58.6
Schools, 1997 ¹					
Government	no.	102	60	60	222
Non-government	no.	35	16	16	67
Full-time school students, 1997 ¹					
Government	no.	29 355	17 913	15 653	62 921
Non-government	no.	12 128	4 909	4 199	21 236

continued

Educational qual., (1996 Census) ²					
Bachelor degree or higher ³	no.	17 058	7 152	3 908	28 184
Undergraduate diploma	no.	5 893	3 268	2 181	11 374
Associate diploma	no.	3 775	1 902	1 466	7 184
Skilled vocational	no.	16 255	10 040	8 841	35 238
Basic vocational	no.	4 548	2 632	2 305	9 515
Agriculture					
Establishments with agricultural activity, (1996-97 season)	no.	1 146	1 605	1 785	4 536
Total area of establishments	ha.	723 377	867 132	329 439	1 919 948
Gross value of agricultural production, 1995-96	(\$m)	137	217	277	631
Tourist accommodation - hotels,					
Establishments, Dec qtr 1997	no.	89	68	56	213
Room occupancy rates, 1997	%	53.3	49.7	43.4	49.7
Takings, 1997	\$m	43 670	22 889	17 706	84 265
Business locations, Sept 1997					
Locations with manufacturing activity					
Less than 20 employees	no.	396	314	235	945
20 or more employees	no.	68	65	42	175
Locations with retail activity					
Less than 20 employees	no.	2 012	1 303	1 135	4 450
20 or more employees	no.	76	39	35	150

continued

Tasmania, regional summary (statistical divisions), *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Greater Hobart & Southern</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Mersey- Lyell</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>
Building, 1996-97					
New dwelling units approved	no.	939	526	379	1 844
Value of new residential building approved	\$'000	81 603	41 812	32 295	155 710
Value of all building approved	\$'000	164 600	101 014	86 105	351 721
Dwellings, Census 1996 ²					
Total dwellings	no.	98 815	57 467	45 529	201 820
Occupied private dwellings	no.	85 255	49 759	40 183	175 197
Fully owned	no.	34 338	21 563	18 359	74 260

¹ Source: DEETYA & Tasmanian Department of Education, Community & Cultural Development.

² Total includes migratory statistical division.

³ Includes Higher degree, Postgraduate diploma and Bachelor degree.

Recommended retail price \$11.00



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